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FIVE CENTS A COPY

CHIANG PRESSED BY REBEL DRIVE TOWARD HANKOW

Control of China at Stake in Approaching Crisis in Military Action

INDEPENDENT UNITS AWAIT ARMS VICTOR

Campaign Against Forces of Nanking Being Waged on Two Long Fronts

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor
SHANGHAI—The Chinese military situation is rapidly approaching a crisis, as government troops and the rebels, headed by Gen. Feng Yuxiang, battle on two long fronts in Honan and Hupeh with control of China at stake. The fighting has been unfavorable to the Government forces, who, although holding their own along the Peiping, Hankow and Lunghai railways, have been forced back by the rebel military drive down the Han River, which has given the Kuomintang possession of several strategic points north of Hupoh and carries the threat seriously near Hankow, which is the immediate rebel objective.

Rebel pressure on this sector has compelled the Government to evacuate Siangyang, an important strategic point, but all available forces have been rushed from Hankow to stem the advance and Government troops are concentrated for decisive repulse of this threat, for if the Kuomintang is able to achieve a decisive victory the Government will be embarrassed by the defection of so-called independent units.

Meanwhile, President Chiang Kai-shek remains at the front in personal command of the troops, and considerable importance is attached to his conference with Finance Minister Soong, who flew from Nanking toward Hankow and proceeded by special train to Chiang's base. It is believed these two are discussing financial possibilities of the campaign, and it is likely the result will have an important effect on the course of the campaign in the South China rebellion.

It is uncertain whether Chiang will be able to spare troops from the central China front to reinforce Canton defenders. If the rebels occupy the city it is certain they will declare an independent government.

U. S. Salesmanship Methods Urged by Labor Minister

LONDON (AP)—The high-powered salesmanship of American automobile and steel manufacturers is proving a big obstacle to the schemes of the unemployment minister, J. H. Thomas, for solving the unemployment problem of Great Britain.

Interviewed in the House of Commons, the Lord Privy Seal urged manufacturers to work toward a standardized car for the overseas market, to be coupled with an efficient sales organization which might compete with American activity and upset the large proportion of American cars bought in the Dominions.

He said it was clear that home motorists had been encouraged to use a higher-powered car suitable for export. He said the horsepower tax would be reviewed before the next budget and might be abandoned in favor of a gasoline tax system.

The British steel industry now has a representative in Canada booking orders for the whole trade. One of the principal difficulties is that quick deliveries offered by Americans contrast with the several weeks of delay in British deliveries. It was believed this had been solved by an expert committee to finance huge quantities of British steel of standard pattern which will be kept in Canada for instant delivery.

Mr. Thomas said schemes involving £40,000,000 or more already were sanctioned and no longer dependent on government action, but on outside economic factors. He added that he was surveying every British trade. The object is to concentrate on the export market because "I believe that is the only way we can deal with the unemployment problem."

CHANG TO NEGOTIATE ON RAILROAD ISSUE

TOKYO (AP)—Reports have been received from Mukden that Chang Hsueh-liang, Governor of Manchuria, has decided to negotiate with the Soviet Government for settlement of the Chinese Eastern Railway dispute independently of the Nanking Nationalist Government.

The reports said Dr. Wellington Koo, one-time Chinese Foreign Minister and Minister to the United States, has been appointed his plenipotentiary for this purpose.

The reasons for the decision are believed to be the continued pressure of the Soviet military forces on the Manchurian frontier, combined with the belief that the Nationalist Government has been suffering a setback in southern China.

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Supporting New England Expansion



Upper Left—Dudley Harmon, Former Vice-President New England Council; Upper Right—Redfield Proctor, Former Governor of Vermont, President New England Council; Lower Left—Arthur L. Aldred, Providence, R. I., Secretary New England Council; Lower Right—John S. Lawrence, Treasurer New England Council.

GERMANS PRESS FOR FREE SAAR AT PARIS PARLEY

Hard Bargaining Expected in Effort to Liberate Mining District

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
PARIS—Settlement of post-war problems proceeds apace, and a committee of French and German experts in meeting at the Quai d'Orsay, under the presidency of M. Fernand Renaudie, and a number of other officials, are endeavoring to reach a friendly agreement on the problem of the Saar district.

The French delegation includes members of the Committee of Inquiry, which have already been working on the subject, the vice-president being Arthur Fontaine, president of the administrative council of the Saar mines, technical advisers being Theodore Tassier, vice-president of the Council of State, and Daniel Surry of the Ministry of Commerce.

The chief of the German delegation is Dr. von Simson, former Secretary of State; Dr. von Friedburg, Vogt of the Foreign Office; Dr. Clausen, Reichsbank, and a number of other financial and economic experts.

Both sides know that it is going to be a matter of hard bargaining, for if the people of the Saar want to regain their liberty before 1935, the date on which they are permitted by the treaty to make their choice by popular vote, they will have to concede something to France, which would prefer to keep them under the tutelage of the League of Nations until then if they can get no economic advantage out of the present deal.

The Saar district is now within the French customs union, while the coal mines, which constitute the real wealth of the district, were ceded to the French in compensation for the destruction which the Germans caused to the French mines during the war.

The French, who have spent considerable sums in exploiting these mines, which are now one of the main sources of power for working the chemical and metallurgical industries, attach importance to retaining as far as possible the present economic advantages, which the administration of the Saar by the League of Nations gives them.

On the other hand, German industrialists believe that repurchase of the mines by Germany would be good business and have no fear of Saar.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

French Make Record Flight to Madagascar

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
PARIS—France may well be proud of the performance of Airman Bailly, Regimont and Marsot, who were fêted on landing at Le Bourget after a direct flight in record time to Madagascar and back.

Léonard Eynac, Minister of Air, F. Pietrie, Minister of Colonies, and prominent military aviators met them, as did also a large crowd of people.

The aviators deserved the honor they received, for they covered the distance from Paris to Madagascar in eight days, traversing the whole length of Africa en route and returning in a similar time, covering 24,800 kilometers in 16 days. Their average daily flight was 1377 kilometers.

PORTUGUESE DECIDE TO KEEP DICTATORSHIP

LISBON, Portugal (AP)—Decision to continue the dictatorship established in July, 1926, has been made at a meeting of the Cabinet, over which President Antonio Carmona presided. An official statement was issued declaring that the Cabinet had decided to continue the present form of government without support of political parties, and relying solely on the force of public opinion.

BUSINESS CHIEFS OF NEW ENGLAND BACK PRESIDENT

Great Expansion Projects, Involving Millions, Are Revealed

Stabilization of the prosperity of New England, in line with the nationwide movement launched by President Hoover, was under discussion in Boston as 1500 business and industrial leaders participated in the opening session of the fifth New England Conference of the New England Council.

Governors of the six New England states, heads of the region's railroads and public utilities, indicated that both State and private expenditures during the forthcoming year will be keyed to the President's call for "revival of construction activity."

Meanwhile, Redfield Proctor, president of the council, was in conference with the President in Washington with the group which is considering the national aspects of the plans for the extension of economic activity. Mr. Proctor was expected to preside at the general session of the conference in Boston. Instead, his report was presented by Henry D. Shaw, chairman of the Rhode Island division of the council.

Sharing Prosperity

"There is abundant evidence that New England as a whole is sharing in the prosperity which the Nation has enjoyed in 1929," Mr. Proctor's report declared. "The accepted index, the fact of the highest level of business activity ever recorded for our area. Even those industries which in the recent past have caused us most concern have this year showed signs of a return to more healthy conditions."

Increased co-operation and the knitting of New England into a stronger unit was urged by Mr. Proctor as the way to "maintain and increase its prosperity."

Increased co-operation in New England during the forthcoming year will increase their expenditures above the totals of 1928, Charles L. Edgar, president of the Boston Edison Company and chairman of the council's co-operating committee of the power industry, declared.

More than \$60,000,000 will be expended by New England railroads for improvements and new construction by the close of the current year.

In reference to the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad, declared, speaking for the New England railroad presidents' committee.

Henry I. Harriman, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in welcoming the conference group, stressed the importance of the deliberations at a time when the Federal Government was moving to stabilize conditions.

Crusade for Temperance and Athletics Opens Mexican Anniversary Program

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Sports and temperance held the stage in the opening of a week of celebration of the nineteenth anniversary of the Mexican Revolution. President Emilio Portes Gil, his Cabinet and the diplomatic corps, reviewed athletic and military drills and parades in the new \$500,000 workers' and military stadium at Valbuena.

The Provisional President, during his nearly a year in office, has stressed particularly the need of recreation and reduction in alcoholic consumption, and the national holiday was devoted to these two purposes.

In down-town Mexico City thousands of children paraded with signs decrying the harmful effects of alcoholic liquors and calling on adults to abandon drink. The parade halted in front of the National Theater where the children repeated an anti-

FIVE-DAY WEEK CALLED CHANCE TO EDUCATE ALL

Junior College Teachers Hear of New Opportunities to Expand Work

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The five-hour day and the five-day week, envisaged as an advent of the "very near future," will greatly increase adult educational standards and opportunities, according to Dr. William J. Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education, who spoke here before the American Association of Junior Colleges.

Dr. Cooper was one of a group of nationally known educators who emphasized the importance of the junior college. Many of the speakers recommended increased attention to vocational education and curricula of a more practical nature.

The shorter working week will have direct effect on education, Dr. Cooper said, and will make it necessary for the schools to provide facilities for a new type of student. Men and women now engaged in business and industry, he declared, will seek educational improvements they did not obtain earlier in life and will turn to the junior colleges of the country for this training.

Could Educate All

"It is just as possible for the shoemaker and the plumber to be as well educated as the professional man," Dr. Cooper said, the only reason that the greater part of labor has come no farther with education being the hours of their work.

"When the shorter working day and week is here, however, the vast army of labor will have on its hands hours of leisure, and many of them will employ it in seeking the educational advantages denied them through environment of youth or other circumstances over which they had no control."

Dr. H. G. Allen, assistant dean of the School of Commerce and Administration of the University of Wisconsin, told the association that junior colleges should give more attention to studies of practical benefit to their students.

Dr. Allen said that a survey of salaries for clerical workers made recently disclosed that such workers lag far behind factory workers in the matter of increased pay. The survey, he said, showed that clerical workers have had an increase of 3 per cent during a five-year period, as compared with 22 per cent for factory workers. In view of these findings, he said, junior college heads may find it advisable to revise their curricula to provide more varied vocational training.

Robert H. Spahr of Flint, Mich., director of General Motors Institute of Technology, declared that evolution of the national system of education is a long and difficult task.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Legitimists Seek Early Return of King in Hungary

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor
BUDAPEST (AP)—Hungarian Legitimists (monarchist supporters) of Archduke Otto, Empress Zita's eldest son, now studying at Louvain University, Belgium, as Hungarian king) on Nov. 20 celebrated Otto's anniversary at a banquet here, in which early hopes of the return of Otto as king were unanimously voiced.

The general tone was expressed by the chief speaker, Count Anton Sigray, that just as pre-war Hungary (always called Great Hungary) sank with the monarchy, so only through restoration of the monarchy was it possible to resurrect it.

Former Finance Minister, Dr. Tibor von Mallay, declared that stability in the Hungarian state and social life, which was the essential basis for a sound economic recovery, was possible only through the monarchy and declared that the idea of a re-establishment of the union between modern Austria and Hungary would be but a parody of the former dual monarchy, that the present system of the Regency in Hungary cannot last indefinitely and, under it, the traditional close connection between the head of the Government and Roman Catholicism was impossible. (This is in reference to the present system of Hungary is pre-eminently Roman Catholic, the Regent, Admiral Nikolaus Horthy, Count Stephen Bethlen, who is Premier and present Minister of National Defense, and Julius Goembs are all Catholics.) In fact only the restoration of Otto could restore the normal legal position in Hungary.

COSTE IN RECORD FLIGHT FROM EAST

LE BOURGET, France (AP)—Capt. Dieudonne Coste and his companion, Maurice Jacques Bellonte, landed here at 11:35 a. m., setting a new record of four days, 50 minutes, from Hanoi, French Indo-China, to Paris. This was six hours and 20 minutes faster than Coste and Joseph Lebriz traveled the same 7500 miles last year on their round-the-world trip. The two fliers were returning from their flight over Asia a few weeks ago, which ended with a forced landing at Tsishtar, Manchuria, making a new record distance endurance flight.

PARIS ADDS 40 FRACS ONTO SUGAR DUTIES

PARIS (AP)—An increase of 40 francs in the customs duties on sugar imports into France has gone into effect.

A bill calling for an increased duty from the rate of 100 francs a quintal to 140 francs was introduced by André Tardieu, the Premier. The bill is equivalent to a governmental decree and obtained the force of law as soon as it was introduced.

Parliamentary ratification, which is regarded as a foregone conclusion, will come later.

In the preamble of the bill it is stated that the increase was caused by exceptional abundance of the crops of sugar cane in Cuba and Java, making a grave sugar crisis throughout the world.

Hoover Program for Prosperity Supported by Business Leaders

Pledge Full Co-operation in Mobilizing Resources of Nation to Maintain and Expand Commerce—Government Drafts Consolidation Plans

President Hoover's call for mobilization of the Nation's resources to offset any possible slackening of industry and commerce from the recent drop in the prices of securities on the stock market, is being answered with a response so vigorous that confidence in the soundness of American business has reached new heights.

Following the pledge of full co-operation of railway executives and announcement of programs of construction and new equipment running into many millions of dollars, comes the assurance of leaders of great trade enterprises that every effort will be made to maintain "full speed ahead" in production and distribution and in expansion of markets.

The Government is moving in the quick step with commerce. Savings by consolidation of federal agencies are to be diverted toward constructive enterprises. Thus the United States faces the approach of the New Year with sails set for continued prosperity.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Twenty-two business executives, leaders of vast industrial and commercial organizations and whose names are of world-wide

PEASANTS HELD IN MOSCOW TO GO TO GERMANY

Berlin Gives Them Permission to Enter—May Soon Go to Canada

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor
MOSCOW—The emigration of Mennonites and other German colonists from Siberia, the Crimea and the Ukraine, who have been living in abandoned summer cottages in the vicinity of Moscow, awaiting permission to leave Russia and enter Germany, is now being expedited, and it is expected that within a month 12,000 or 13,000 colonists will have departed.

The Soviet Government expressed willingness to permit the colonists to leave the country some time ago, but there was delay in granting visas from the German side, due to the lack of suitable accommodation for such a large number of destitute immigrants in the latter country.

The Soviet authorities became impatient over the prolonged stay and the increasing number of dissatisfied peasants in the environs of Moscow, and recently caused a considerable number of colonists to sign papers, expressing willingness to return to their homes, following which some were placed in trains and dispatched back to Siberia.

Immediately after this the German Government authorized its embassy here to grant the necessary visa, and the Soviet authorities agreed to facilitate the departure of the colonists by forgoing their original demand of 220 rubles each from the adults before leaving. Germany is now making arrangements to accept the Mennonite colonists, but for the colonists of other faiths.

It is understood in German circles here that the Canadian Government has no fundamental objection to their admission, but desires some guaranty that these immigrants will not become public charges, especially as their arrival would presumably occur in the winter months, when little farm work is available. A pleasing feature of this rather melancholy migration is the expressed willingness of the Canadian Mennonites to furnish this guaranty, not only for the Mennonite colonists, but for the colonists of other faiths.

Trouble in Mills Laid to Low Wages

GAINESVILLE, Ga. (AP)—Recommendation that Congress authorize President Hoover to appoint a "national industrial commission to make a thorough study of the textile industry of the country, north and south," was made to the Georgia Baptist Convention by the convention's social service commission.

The report said of the textile situation: "The coming of these industries to the South brings us face to face with new problems. The cotton farmer has almost altogether shed Negro tenant labor, who have farmed on the shares. The cash wage was negligible. Settlement was had at the end of the year. In the mountains and in the foothills lived many white people who saw very little money in the course of the year. To these the cotton mills proved peculiarly attractive. It meant ready money in wages. And so they went to work in the textile mills in great numbers and for low pay."

"Everybody is rejoiced to see these evidences of expanding business in the Southeast. However, to thoughtful people there is no satisfaction in the self-announced statement that these mills are coming because the South offers 'low wages and docile labor.' Indeed, this is humiliating rather than pleasing."

The commission declared that "an under-wage is a fruitful mother of poverty, immorality and crime. Long hours, low wages, docile labor is an economic mistake. A man's wage should be enough to support himself and his family in reasonable comfort."

HOOVER ADDS NEW NAMES TO NAVY MISSION

Adams and Morrow Join Delegation—Jones to Act as Adviser

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—America's delegation to the London Naval Conference, as chosen by President Hoover, consists of seven members who make up one of the most distinguished groups ever dispatched by this country to a vital international parley.

The complete personnel of the delegation as formally announced is as follows: Col. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, chairman; Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy; Gen. Charles G. Dawes, Ambassador to Great Britain; Hugh Gibson, Ambassador to Belgium; Dwight Morrow, Ambassador to Mexico; David A. Reed (R), Senator from Pennsylvania, and Joseph T. Robinson (D), Senator from Arkansas.

As naval advisers will go Admiral William W. Pratt, commander of the United States fleet, and Rear Admiral Hilary P. Jones, retired.

The appointment of Mr. Adams and Mr. Morrow came as a surprise. It was anticipated that Mr. Gibson, who was chief delegate to the Geneva Naval Conference, would participate, but no holding had been forthcoming that the President contemplated sending the other two men.

Their inclusion in the delegation not only strengthens national confidence in the American representatives, but aligns behind it certain important groups.

To accomplish this the President did not hesitate to increase the number of the delegation, which had originally been intended to consist of but five or six members. The mission is predominantly civilian. Nevertheless, the professional navy point of view has representation on the group in the person of Mr. Adams, who is an avowed advocate of an "adequate" navy, and Mr. Reed and Mr. Robinson who are in accord with his ideas.

Mr. Adams has participated in the naval negotiations that have so far transpired.

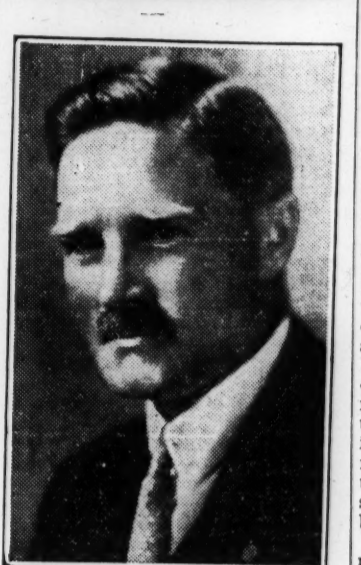
In naming Mr. Morrow, the President added to the delegation not only

"The coming of these industries to the South brings us face to face with new problems. The cotton farmer has almost altogether shed Negro tenant labor, who have farmed on the shares. The cash wage was negligible. Settlement was had at the end of the year. In the mountains and in the foothills lived many white people who saw very little money in the course of the year. To these the cotton mills proved peculiarly attractive. It meant ready money in wages. And so they went to work in the textile mills in great numbers and for low pay."

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Confirmed as Ambassador And National Dry Chief



Above—Walter E. Edge, Ambassador to France. Below—G. A. Youngquist, Assistant Attorney-General.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The nomination of Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, to be Ambassador to France, was confirmed Nov. 20 by the Senate.

The nomination of G. A. Youngquist of Minneapolis to be an Assistant Attorney-General in charge of prohibition enforcement, succeeding Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, was also confirmed.

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—David Baird Jr. of Camden was appointed United States Senator to succeed Walter E. Edge on Nov. 21 by Gov. Morgan F. Larson. He will serve until the day of the next general election, in November, 1930.

Cyprus Delegates Press Claim for Union With Greece

By Radio from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—A deputation from Greek-elected members of the Legislative Council in Cyprus has arrived here to press the claims for that island's union with Greece.

The deputation, in a memorandum published here, says that under the existing constitution "the people have no share in the administration, nor can they exercise any effective control upon the conduct of affairs in their own country. It is true that it provides for an elected majority in the legislative council, but the powers of this majority are so restricted that it cannot actually control the legislation."

"Furthermore, the composition of the Legislative Council is so devised that the normal majority which the Greek people are legitimately representing to be turned into a minority (without even the privileges of a minority) by the strange co-operation of the British ex-officio members with the Turkish members and the casting vote of the chairman."

"As a consequence there has been ever increasing friction between the Government and the people in general and the large Greek majority in particular."

The memorandum goes on to complain of the heaviness of the taxation due largely to payments made to Turkey during the past 50 years under the convention of 1878. The memorandum concludes with a suggestion for the appointment of a commission by the British Government to investigate the situation.

Commercial Plane Attains 197 M. P. H.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Fleetster, a new airplane developed for commercial service by the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, reached a speed of 197 miles an hour during test flights conducted during the past few days.

Lieut. Hugh Wade piloted the plane, which was said in aviation circles to foreshadow the attainment of higher speeds in regular commercial service. It has a monoplane of all metal construction, with a wing span of 45 feet, length 31 feet and powered with a 575-horsepower Pratt & Whitney Hornet engine. The lines of the fuselage are carried out straight from the motor cowling, making the body of the airplane wider than is usual.

On its first flight the "Fleetster" achieved a speed of 187 miles an hour and climbed to 10,000 feet in 12 minutes. Afterward, it was flown at high speed at 15,000 feet.

FORD LAYS DROP IN STOCKS TO TRADE DECLINE

Advocates High Wage Scale With Low Prices to Expand Buying Power

LAUDS WISE COUNSEL OF OLDER EXECUTIVES

Declares Business Men Must Get Back to Work and Stop Market Dealings

WASHINGTON (AP)—Henry Ford said, after leaving a conference of business men called by the President, that the first thing to do was "to correct the impression that the present condition of affairs is due to the stock market."

"Collapse of speculation may have been the occasion of a business hesitation," Mr. Ford continued, "but it certainly was not the cause."

"The stock market does not make prosperity but prosperity is absolutely essential to such an inflation of values as we have seen during the past year. When an inflated stock market breaks, it does not necessarily carry general business down with it, but when general business declines it invariably deflates the artificial values of the stock market."

"That is what happened. It was only the temporary diversion of business men's attention that prevented them from seeing what was happening. It is now clear to all that the real explanation of the present situation is not to be found in recent stock market history but in recent business history."

If the public understands, the manufacturer said, that the stock market cannot permanently affect us for either good or bad, "the way is clear to constructive views."

He added that business showed some decline, even while speculative values were at their height.

Men Drawn From Work
"The reasons are plain," he said. "First, there was a serious withdrawal of brains from business. Men who otherwise have been working out better designs for commodities and planning to put more value into their products were drawn off from the work they were best fitted to do by the promise of quick profits in speculation. This was more serious for business than most people are likely to realize. I have often said that we need the experience and wisdom of men in middle age or older, and when this is withdrawn business feels it."

He gave as another reason the fact that "American production had come to equal and even surpass, not our people's power to consume, but their power to purchase."

"This is not the same thing as overproduction of goods," he said. "It is an overproduction of purchasing power. Overproduction can never occur until every need is supplied but the first need is the need of money! Money in the people's hands represents purchasing power. In this country the purchasing power of the people has been practically used up, and still they have not been able to buy all that they can have. I therefore suggest the need of increasing the purchasing power of our principal customers—the American people."

Added Value in Goods
He declared that this must be done in two ways: "First, by putting additional value into the goods we produce to the level of actual values, and, second, starting a movement to increase the general wage level. Nearly everything in this country is too high priced. The only thing that should be high priced is the money wage. Wages must not even stay on their present level; they must go up."

Even this was not sufficient of itself, Mr. Ford said. "We must see to it that the increased wages are not taken away from our people by increased prices that do not represent increased values."

"The country gains no benefit by letting the working man earn an extra hundred dollars and then taking it away from him again in increased rents and a rise in prices generally. To make wages better and to keep prices down requires that business men come back into business—many are doing since the stocks came down."

Sleek Motors Whiz where Sluggish Tow Boats

used to labor along the Old Erie Canal

The story will be printed Tomorrow

WOMEN TO STUDY INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL VIEW

Right of Keystone State
Featured at Harrisburg
Republican Council

By a Staff Correspondent
HARRISBURG, Pa.—The closer study of national and international political problems by women, a defense of Joseph R. Grundy, president of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association for his action in defending the rights of the Keystone State forming the new Tariff Bill and a plea for this Nation to become a member of the World Court, featured the opening session of the seventh annual convention of the Pennsylvania Council of Republican Women and school of politics which has just opened here.

The defense of Mr. Grundy came from Gov. John S. Fisher, who expressed himself in plain terms of "narrow-visioned statesmen in the United States Senate who consider the tariff from the exclusive standpoint of the thinly settled agricultural West, to the exclusion of the industrial interests of the thickly populated East."

Gov. Edward Martin, chairman of the Republican State Committee, also speaking in defense of Mr. Grundy, declared he felt that a tremendous vote of thanks should be given to Mr. Grundy and also to United States Senator David Reed, for their part in sponsoring a protective attitude toward the industries of Pennsylvania.

Vigorous Indorsement
So vigorous were the pleas made by both Governor Fisher and General Martin, and so vigorously were their speeches applauded, that Mrs. J. Willis Martin of Philadelphia undertook to sponsor a resolution of indorsement of Mr. Grundy's work.

Declaring that the failure of the United States Senate to fulfill its pledges made in regard to the enactment of certain economic legislation had brought great disappointment to the people who supported it, Governor Fisher said the country at large, the United States Senate and everybody else in the Nation would greatly profit "if only the Senators would lay aside their petty differences and work together."

"When did it become a crime for a private citizen openly to go to Washington to appeal for an ideal in which he believes? Yet it seems now that anyone who goes to Washington to express any thought or advocate any cause, is either branded, ridiculed or heckled. I long for the return of the days when the Senate was a congregation of the great of the Nation."

Mrs. Walter King Sharpe of Chambersburg, Pa., president of the council, urging women to study politics, said that the efficacy of the various schools of politics being held throughout the Nation will be judged in proportion to the value that women as students are deriving from them. In this connection she appealed to the women of Pennsylvania to make an intensive study of political problems, not only as they affected local and state conditions, but from a national and international standpoint. Women have become so accustomed to routine work, both of the home and of business, that they are apt to consider only the mechanics of politics, she said.

Initiative Necessary
"Women leaders should see that their assistants are informed on the major political questions. Women must develop their initiative more than ever," she said, "if they are to continue their progress in politics." She urged especially a study of international questions which are becoming of such absorbing interest in the capitals of the world. Now is the time, she declared, for women to train themselves for leadership in the party.

The plea for the entry of the United States into the World Court was made by Henry P. Fletcher, formerly Ambassador to Italy, at the annual banquet. Mr. Fletcher said he felt that every legitimate objection to American entry into the Court has been met and in a way which shows that the whole civilized world is anxious to have American cooperation in this work of peace. The more general objection, that the Court is a League of Nations Court, he said, is not sufficient reason for the United States to stand aloof from it.

"Shall we refuse to make a step in advance along lines we have always advocated because, forsooth, practically all the rest of the world are members of the League of Nations and as such have the benefit of the Court collectively as well as singly?" he asked.

"I would assure those timorous ones in and out of the United States Senate that this country has nothing to fear from co-operating with any agency of the League in advancing peace or any other worthy object."

"World peace to be enduring must be founded on justice, and to establish justice the machinery of justice must be provided. World opinion is not yet sufficiently advanced to secure the full advantages of a World Court interpreting and applying a recognized code of international law, but the Court as at present constituted is the first step toward world peace in which we have a greater moral and material interest than any other nation on earth."

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PING PONG AND OTHER GAMES AT IVER JOHNSON'S
155 WASHINGTON ST. COR. CORNHILL BOSTON

GERMANS PRESS FOR FREE SAAR AT PARIS PARLEY
(Continued from Page 1)
coal lacking markets if the district rejoined Germany, for the mines would naturally be absorbed in the German coal syndicate. Nor are the Saarists industrialists apprehensive that their food and raw material will cost them more if the district re-enters the German Zollverein. On the contrary, they expect to do better all round and believe that it is a great handicap to business that they should be separated by the French tariff wall from their natural economic outlets in Germany.

HOOVER FILLS POSTS ON NAVY DELEGATION

(Continued from Page 1)
an accomplished and liberal diplomat, but a man who is deeply versed in international politics, finance and economics, who has had extensive experience in European matters and who in many ways has distinguished himself as a far-sighted and peaceful statesman of the highest order.

Mr. Morrow's selection brings the delegation in contact with the great financial channels of the country. Mr. Morrow is now dissociated from private business as a former partner of the house of Morgan has associations with financial leaders which may be of service to the work of the conference.

Through General Dawes and Mr. Hiss the President obtains the services of two able statesmen. Both have had much European experience, and Mr. Dawes as a former Vice-President has a strong appeal throughout the country.

In enlisting Mr. Reed and Mr. Robinson, Republican and Democratic leaders of the Senate, the President was doubtless looking to senatorial action on whatever agreement the conference may reach.

The announcement that Admiral Jones would go, a man of great experience and of great influence in the light of previously disclosed information that the retired naval officer, who was delegate with Mr. Gibson to the general conference, had indicated much doubt as to whether he would accept the invitation to go to London in a secondary position.

It was learned that Admiral Jones insisted that if he went to the conference he be given the right to veto any agreement acceptable to the delegation. He asserted that it was stated on the ground that he advised that the United States determine upon its program before it went to the parley and decline to deviate from it.

Both propositions were emphatically rejected by the Administration, although the President and Colonel Stimson were most eager that Admiral Jones, because of his extensive experience, be a member of the American party. Without conceding that to Admiral Jones' contentions, they urged him to accept their invitation. It is known that other high ranking naval officers advised Admiral Jones to accede to the President's request, pointing out that if he refused to go it would be widely claimed that the navy, already under much criticism for alleged opposition to a curtailment program, was fighting the President's policy.

The announcement of Admiral Jones' inclusion followed a conference at the State Department between the admiral and Colonel Stimson.

In addition to these leaders, the American party will number several score civilian and naval assistants, many secretaries and clerks. Members of the delegation in the United States will sail for London early in January.

INDICTMENT AGAINST 54 MARION STRIKERS

MARION, N. C. (AP)—The McDowell County grand jury returned true bills on Nov. 14, charging 54 strikers and others with rioting and resisting an officer. Included in the 54 are Alfred Hoffman, organizer for the United Textile Workers of America, and four others on trial here on charges of insurrection and rebellion. The four are J. Hugh Hall, Dell Lewis, W. L. Hogan and Wes Fowler. The charges grew out of a disturbance at the Clinchfield textile mill village on Aug. 30, when the sheriff and his deputies allege they were prevented from returning to a mill house furniture of a worker that had been moved out.

GEORGIA TRADE REVIEWED
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ATHENS, Ga.—Designed to report economic and industrial conditions in Georgia, the Georgia Business Review has made its initial appearance. It is sponsored by the bureau of business research of the University of Georgia.

UNITED STATES BUYS FORESTS
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ALBANY, N. Y.—Purchase of 7025 additional acres in the Adirondack and Catskill forest preserve areas has just been announced by the State Conservation Department. The average price paid was \$8.75 an acre.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
No Need to Go to New York for Your
Christmas Gifts
The Grey Shop
732 FLATBUSH AVE.
Near Parkside Ave.
Is eager to show you the lovely gifts, both large and small, which have been gathered from far and near for your pleasure.
—Buckminster 2478

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Established 1897
FLOWERS TELEGRAPHED EVERYWHERE
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GERMANS PRESS FOR FREE SAAR AT PARIS PARLEY

(Continued from Page 1)
coal lacking markets if the district rejoined Germany, for the mines would naturally be absorbed in the German coal syndicate. Nor are the Saarists industrialists apprehensive that their food and raw material will cost them more if the district re-enters the German Zollverein. On the contrary, they expect to do better all round and believe that it is a great handicap to business that they should be separated by the French tariff wall from their natural economic outlets in Germany.

Industrialists in the Saar realize that there is an advantage in keeping on good terms with France. The bonds between French and German heavy industries have been growing closer, and anything that tended to upset the delicate machinery of economic relations for the industrialists on either side would be a disadvantage to both. Now it is probable that there are certain adjustments that could be made in tariff relations of the two countries which would be reciprocally beneficial to the Saarists and the French.

Saar coal has found a new outlet in Lorraine and it would be a good thing if the people of the district could continue to draw untaxed food from France. Hence the idea of a neutral zone for the district, which would be this way become a kind of pattern of what might be done in other industrial areas of Europe, the prosperity of which is adversely affected by national rivalries as expressed in tariffs and other barriers to a free exchange of commodities.

The Saar problem is, however, both a political and an economic one, for as long as it is alienated from Germany, although not exactly under French administration—for the governing body is appointed by the Council of the League of Nations—German pride and prestige suffer. The 800,000 inhabitants of the Saar persistently demand to be allowed to return to the Fatherland, and their attitude tends to embitter relations between France and Germany in much the same way as occupation of the Rhineland does.

M. Briand therefore is perfectly right in desiring to clear up the Saar problem, for when the Rhineland has been evacuated, continued separation of the district from Germany will stand out as a still greater anomaly.

For the moment France has something in hand and can get a better price out of Germany for return of the Saar than if she waits for the plebiscite five years hence, which will certainly decide in favor of Germany. This better price would, above all, consist in the advantage of winning the good will of the people of the district and thus increasing French influence in the best possible way in Germany.

Although negotiations may last some time, an agreement should be reached which, while giving Germany what she wants, will also prove of advantage to France.

FIVE-DAY WEEK CALLED CHANCE TO EDUCATE ALL

(Continued from Page 1)

dence was conclusive that industry was under-recruited with technical men and that this condition applies particularly to areas of technical engineering college imports.

Would Develop Capacity
"Thousands of positions in industry do not require a four-year course," he continued. "To place in them men so trained would be an injustice to employer and employees alike. Many men would prove mediocre or even fail if subjected to the usual engineering college learning methods, not always due to absence of ability, for they frequently show outstanding capacity to learn by more direct methods, and this immense potential capacity should be developed."

"Associating a technical institute, giving higher terminal courses with a technical high school, has not yet been tried, so far as it is known. It appears practicable, however, and might go far toward solving the problem of adequate development of technical education of this character over the country as a whole."

"It seems quite clear that in order to develop as they deserve, the schools and courses in this area of

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Sarah Kyle Hence Tea Shoppe
Luncheon 60c
Afternoon Tea
Dinner \$1
Special Dinner Sundays
12-2 P. M., \$1
Also Sunday Night Tea
5-8 P. M., 75c.
The Best of Poultry and Fresh Vegetables
2010 Church Ave. near Ocean Ave.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
DO YOU EVER HAVE
AFTERNOON TEA
in the BROOKLYN
SHOPPING DISTRICT?
A Handy Place is
Dollys
TEA ROOM
440 Albee Square
Opposite the Front
Entrance of Loew's

RAIL MEN FIND FREIGHT LOADS AT NEW LEVELS

Big Export Movement at Hand, Say Executives at Chicago
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Freight traffic on the railroads of the United States has been greater so far in 1929 than in any corresponding period in any previous year. With this information, cited by M. J. Gormley, chairman of the Car Service Division, as an impetus, heads of American railroads outlined their expansion program, promised President Hoover, at the convention of the American Railway Association here.

More than 25 presidents of Class 1 railroads are attending the sessions, several of them coming to Chicago from the Washington conference with the President.

Among the expenditures tentatively outlined for 1930 are \$32,600,000 by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; a minimum of \$25,000,000 by the Chicago & North Western; approximately \$100,000,000 by the Pennsylvania and a similar amount by the New York Central. Other roads, both eastern and western, are working on programs that are expected to bring the total to over \$1,000,000,000.

Freight traffic this year began to develop in heavier volume earlier than in any previous year and continued heavy throughout the summer and fall. Mr. Gormley's report declared. In the first 45 weeks of 1929, loadings exceeded 1,000,000 cars in 28 separate weeks, equalling the record established in 1927, the report continued. Although the usual seasonal decline prevails now, a substantial export movement during November and December is expected by many officials to relieve the situation.

"Despite the heavy volume of freight handled this year, the railroads have moved it without difficulty except in a few isolated instances and with the greatest promptness on record," Mr. Gormley declared. "This has resulted not only from improved operating methods, but from better utilization of existing equipment. Although the railroads own fewer freight cars and locomotives now than at any time since 1922, the average capacity of the cars and the average tractive power of the locomotives has steadily increased."

American railroads, individually and collectively through the association, are engaged in the greatest research activity, designed to increase safety and efficiency, ever undertaken by the rail carriers of this country, another report to the

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The Yugoslav new anti-drug legislation presumably is a prelude to adhesion to Geneva's opium convention of 1925, which the country signified its intention of doing some time ago. Southern Macedonia is easily the largest producer of opium in Europe, and the past few years have seen an important increase in the area under poppy cultivation, due mainly to the high profits obtainable. Thus the cultivated area doubled between 1921 and 1925 and again between 1925 and 1929, when it was about 22,700 acres.

Formerly the output was controlled by merchants in Saloniki, but latterly the Serbian Government and various co-operative societies have been interesting themselves in this matter, in order to secure better prices for the cultivators. The major portion of the Serbian crop is understood to have been held this year and last by French firms under an import license from the French Government.

STUDENTS LIBERATED
CARACAS, Venezuela (AP)—University students who had been imprisoned since October, 1928, because of participation in political disturbances have been liberated under peace bonds signed by their parents.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
JUST ARRIVED
NEW SHIPMENT FROM ITALY
Beautiful Hand Woven or Lace Table Runners, Bureau Scarfs and Wall Hangings.
The Mary Campbell Studio
18 Clinton St., near Fulton St. MAIN 1471
Our studio open Saturday afternoon during December.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
CHRISTMAS CARDS
with the right sentiment
It is more harmonious to order and engrave them now
Avoid last minute rush.
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1164A Flatbush Avenue
Buckminster 0683 Near Dorchester Road

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
All Good Things Come to Them
WHO WAIT!
Better Things Come to Them
BUT--WHO WAIT ON THEMSELVES
at
The Pickwick Cafeteria
11 A. M.-2:30 P. M. 5-7:30 P. M.
44 COURT STREET
Subway Line of Temple Bar Building
Closed Sundays and Saturday Evenings

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CO-OPERATION IN INHERITANCE TAX IS SOUGHT

Philadelphia Takes Action to Get 11 States Into Agreement
By a Staff Correspondent
PHILADELPHIA—The committee on taxation of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce in a report has asked the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to exercise its influence for the national acceptance of reciprocity in state inheritance taxes so that there will be 100 per cent co-operation in the United States. The 11 states which do not recognize inheritance tax reciprocity are Louisiana, Nebraska, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Utah, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota and Oklahoma.

At the present time, according to the report, 37 states, the District of Columbia, the Province of Ontario and the Territory of Yukon in Canada have co-operated in the movement to abolish double inheritance taxes leaving but 11 states, and these chiefly of the West, which have not yet entered into any agreement to a national acceptance of the reciprocity policy.

The further statement is made in the report that the population of the United States, more than 91,000,000 reside in states which have, in one form or another, joined the reciprocity movement.

"The great success which has attended the campaign for reciprocity during the current year seems to indicate that in a short time the duplicate taxation of inheritances by the states will be abandoned absolutely," the report continues. "As this movement originated at a conference called by the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce of the United States to bring the subject to the attention of the chambers of commerce of the 11 states so that legislation may be enacted which will make the policy of reciprocity unanimous."

SPECIAL TYPE HOMES ADVISED FOR FLORIDA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ORLANDO, Fla.—Remarkable possibilities for developing a new and characteristic type of architecture in Florida, in keeping with its natural advantages, are seen by Mrs. Ellen D. Wagner, editor-in-chief of the American Home, and organizer of the National Garden Association of America.

"Just as Portland, Ore., has become nationally known for its 200 miles of rose-lined streets, and Richmond, Va., for its lilies," said Mrs. Wagner, "Florida with its native foliage, its quantities of brilliant flowering shrubs, and its thousands of small lakes—may build homes that emphasize these details. What it requires is an artistic consciousness and creative imagination on the part of home builders."

CREDENTIALS PRESENTED

THE HAGUE, Neth. (AP)—Gerrit J. Diekema, new American Minister to the Netherlands, today presented his credentials to Queen Wilhelmina at the summer palace. The new Venezuelan Minister, Senor Cardenas, also presented his credentials today.

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BANKERS' CAPITAL CASE BEFORE GRAND JURY

NEW YORK (AP)—Federal investigators have brought their investigation of the defunct Bankers Capital Corporation and its 12 affiliated firms before the Federal Grand Jury. Charles H. Tuttle, United States at-

Strict Flying Rules Urged After Crash

NEW YORK (AP)—Regulations to prohibit any but experienced pilots from flying planes over Manhattan are demanded by Grover A. Whalen, police commissioner, because of the fall of a plane in West Sixty-fourth Street, near Central Park.

Charles I. Reid, an amateur pilot, was killed and his passenger, Robert Ballie, saved himself only by a parachute leap, when the plane crashed against the fourth story setback of a new Y. M. C. A. building. After an investigation, Mr. Whalen said:

"It points to the need of immediate action to restrain any but the most experienced and certified pilots from passing over crowded areas such as Manhattan. This pilot had met such requirements as there are, and the very failure of those requirements speaks for itself."

Mr. Ballie, who landed on a roof across the street from where the plane struck, said Mr. Reid, who held a private pilot's license, had chartered the plane at Roosevelt Field for a picture-taking flight over Manhattan.

COLUMBIA PRAISES EDUCATION IN SOUTH

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK.—The progress of education in the southern states received high praise from Dr. William F. Russell, dean of Teachers College, Columbia University, in his report to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the university. This progress, Dr. Russell said, is the most significant lesson foreign students can learn in this country.

The report praised the accomplishments of the International Institute of Teachers College, established by John D. Rockefeller Jr., in developing co-operation between this country and foreign countries in educational work.

The heating plant-which, over-night, set a new standard in house-heating



THE NEW MODEL 45 Bryant Boiler is the "perfected boiler for the perfect fuel."

It combines all that twenty years of specialization in gas heating has proved to be the best practice, with new refinements in detail and a new beauty of design.

The exterior cabinet is of the handsome, enduring crystalline finish used on high quality metal specialties.

All controls and other accessories are concealed, making it possible to install the Model 45 in any basement room, alcove or passageway without partitions or screening of any sort.

And because it is "as clean in the basement as it is in the picture" as well as handsome in itself, it is the only heating plant which makes completely practicable the modern treatment of basement space as a useful, livable addition to the house.

If you are proud of your home, it deserves a MODEL 45.

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THE BRYANT HEATER & MANUFACTURING COMPANY
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-Let your Plan be your Plan-
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ORANGE BLOSSOM SPECIAL
leader of the FLORIDA FLEET
*Starting Dec. 19

FLORIDA'S most distinguished winter train...all Pullman de luxe...no extra fare...one night out to both Coasts.

Will leave Pennsylvania Station *9:30 A. M. Daily

Southern States Special
Now in operation...to serve West Coast only...will continue same fast service to Atlanta and Birmingham and will add "through sleepers to Augusta, and Brunswick for Sea Island Beach. Leaves Pennsylvania Station 10:10 A. M. Daily

New York-Florida Limited
Will continue service to Camden, Columbia, Savannah, Brunswick, and both Coasts of Florida. Leaves Pennsylvania Station 6:40 P. M. Daily

Seaboard Fast Mail
Now in operation...will extend fast service to Tampa and St. Petersburg beginning December 1st...later *to the Palm Beaches and Miami. Leaves Pennsylvania Station 12:30 A. M. Daily

Seaboard Florida Limited
Another all-Pullman-deluxe no-extra-fare train will resume winter service January 4th.

The Carolina Golfer
A new all-Pullman-deluxe train to Southern Pines and Pinehurst. Will leave Pennsylvania Station *5:45 P. M. Daily

Convenient connecting trains from Boston

Stop-overs at Southern Pines, Pinehurst, and Camden...a privilege via Seaboard exclusively...also at Thalmann for Sea Island Beach...optional route advantages enable you to visit both Coasts of Florida on same round-trip ticket.

For further information or reservations, consult your local Ticket Agent, or J. A. BLASER, N. E. P. A. 413 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass. Phone Liberty 2634

via Seaboard AIR LINE RAILWAY

CITY MANAGERS TO INVESTIGATE CIVIC SERVICE

University of Chicago and
Unnamed Foundation Pre-
sent Fund Annually

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
FORT WORTH, Tex.—Adequate re-
search in the field of standards of
service rendered in municipal work
will be made possible through an an-
nual fund of \$15,000 presented to the
research committee of the City Hous-
ing Corporation by the University of
Chicago and a foundation whose name
is not revealed, it was reported to
the International City Managers As-
sociation convention here by Louis
Brownlow, Fairlawn, N. J., chairman
of the association's research com-
mittee.

Traveling awards of \$1250 for city
managers who desire to investigate
methods and results of city govern-
ments, were also announced by Mr.
Brownlow. Managers receiving one of
these traveling awards will be re-
quired to publish the result of their
investigations in the *Journal of Public
Administration*, a publication of the
association. The \$15,000 research fund
will provide for an intensive study
of the standards and value of civic
service in various cities throughout
the country, and will provide for the
publication of reports of the studies, Mr.
Brownlow said.

R. W. Riggsby, president of the as-
sociation, declared that the city man-
ager form of government has de-
veloped to where it now has more
all other methods of administering
a municipal government.
"It is the most economical and
efficient form of city government in
use today," he declared. "The work
of the city manager has more than
any other one element, had an im-
portant bearing on the development
of municipal government during the
past 21 years," he stated. "One of the
outstanding factors in the develop-
ment of the city manager is the pro-
fessional viewpoint has been the
realization of the manager himself
that he is not wasting his time serv-
ing as a public official, but is in
reality obtaining valuable training
that will be of inestimable aid to him
in whatever profession he might
later have the opportunity of enter-
ing. This fact lends a stability to the
position obtained through politics
position obtained through politics
could boast."

"Pioneers in reforming and re-
modeling laws in city government,"
was the way in which the city man-
agers were characterized by Clarence
Ousley, Assistant Secretary of Agri-
culture in the Wilson Administration.
Mr. Ousley, who had part in the
creation of the present municipal gov-
ernment form of government at
Galveston some 23 years ago, de-
scribed the trend toward the city
manager form as the greatest step
toward eliminating the evils of city
government.

"I am not sure that the city man-
ager form is the ultimate in city gov-
ernment," he said. "There is still a
wide field of research."
Mr. Ousley cautioned the city
managers that they were not to be
termed "conceit of knowledge." "The
only way to avoid criticism is to let
the public share in all the details of
city administration," he said. "Both
good city government and bad city
government are representative. Good
city government is representative of
civic alertness; bad city govern-
ment is representative of civic neg-
lect. We will have excellence in city
government only as long as there is
civic alertness."

Roman Catholics Back Reich Republic

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERLIN—A speech made by the
newly nominated Roman Catholic
Bishop of Berlin and Brandenburg,
Dr. Schreiber, at the present dis-
turbed time is noteworthy.

Twelve thousand persons, mostly
members of Roman Catholic societies,
assembled in the Sport Palace to tes-
tify to their desire for the unity of
the nation irrespective of creed when
a number of ministers of state and
prominent citizens were present by
invitation.

The building was decorated with
Republican colors and music by the
Philharmonic Orchestra opened and
closed the proceedings.
In the course of his speech the
Bishop said: "I plant myself un-
reservedly on the side of the new form
of government. It was formerly a con-
vinced supporter of monarchy; the

revolt was of itself a fault, but
since a majority of the people has
decided in favor of a republic the
Weimar Constitution has become the
established law and we will not suffer
any attempt to infringe the Constitu-
tion either by putsch or violence.
It is true that present conditions
have many deficiencies, but these
only can be rectified by the Constitu-
tion itself, by constitutional methods.
To maintain peace and order among
the people is a Christian duty, in
which all must be willing to co-
operate." The Bishop's words aroused
general and spontaneous applause.

British Coal Miners Approve Labor's Plan

By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The hope of avoiding a
recurrence of the "continuous and
ruinous conflicts of the past" in the
much tried British coal industry is
expressed in the inaugural speech of
Thomas Richards, the newly appoint-
ed president of the Miners Federa-
tion.

Mr. Richards, presiding at a miners'
delegate conference here, said that
between the years 1921 and 1926, the
British coal-mining industries had
less than four years' work and one
year's conflict. It had become a seri-
ous obligation, not only upon the
workmen but upon the coal owners
and the Government of the country,
to make an attempt to formulate
some plan that would maintain peace.
He expressed the hope that Parlia-
ment and the country generally
would accept the Government's
scheme which was to attempt to
restore to the mining industry some
measure of success that would im-
prove conditions both of the work-
men employed and the people who
had invested their capital in the in-
dustry.

After Mr. Richards' speech the
conference passed a resolution—two
districts only, namely Yorkshire and
Forest of Dean dissenting—approv-
ing the Government's proposals.
These proposals provide for im-
mediate legislation to reduce the miners'
working hours under ground from
now April from 8 to 7½ hours daily,
also to enforce the owners' district
marketing schemes for the limitation
of output and control of prices, and
to set up a national board to investi-
gate wages' disputes.
The Government also proposes leg-
islation later on to buy out coal
royalties and to enforce the amal-
gamations of economically allied col-
lieries.

ANTI-VACCINATIONISTS TAKE ACTION IN ONTARIO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TORONTO, Ont.—Antivaccination-
ists are waging a war in Windsor
against what they term "an in-
sulting attempt to bluff the public
as well as the officials." Dr. Fred
Adams, the Medical Officer of Health
for the Border Cities, says there is a
law giving power to that board to
use compulsion when the board finds
it necessary.

L. E. Ford of Windsor criticizes the
medical officer through a commu-
nication forwarded to the Essex Border
Utilities Commission. A petition de-
manding the resignation of the en-
tire Board of Health was signed
by persons representing a body of
opinion which did not agree with
the compulsory vaccination of chil-
dren attending the schools of the
Border Cities.

BYRD EXPEDITION'S NEW BASE IS LAID

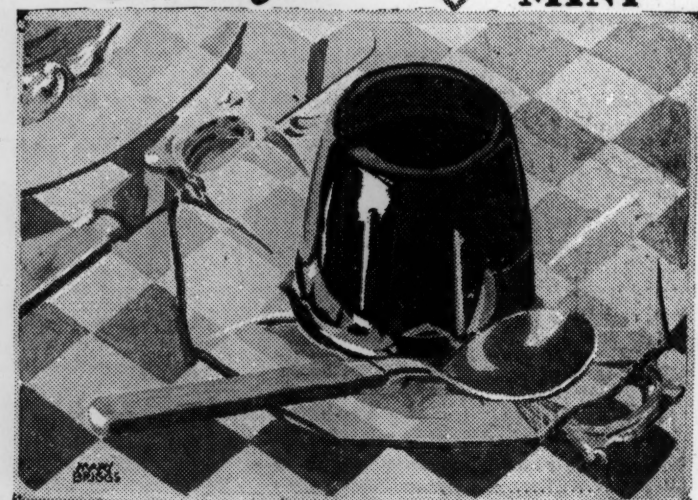
NEW YORK (P)—The New York
Times has released extracts from a
special, copyrighted wireless dispatch
on Nov. 19 to the Times, St. Louis
Post-Dispatch and associated news-
papers, stating that Commander
Richard E. Byrd had made a suc-
cessful base-laying flight from Little
America to Queen Maud range, 440
miles south on the edge of the polar
plateau.

On the return flight he was forced
down through lack of fuel and al-
though the landing was made on a
dangerous field, no one was injured
and the plane was undamaged. A
second plane took fuel out to Com-
mander Byrd's ship.

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adds special flavor to afternoon
tea, too—just a drop on each
slice of lemon. Lots of new sug-
gestions in this new recipe book
of a Born Cook. Most important
of all she tells you the exact
tested amount of flavor she uses
in every recipe. Knowing that
makes all the difference be-
tween a prosaic pudding and a
dish fit for a king. Joseph
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CONSTRUCTION STARTS TOWARD HIGHEST MARK

Engineering Contracts Show 11 P. C. Gain—Railways to Expend Vast Sums

NEW YORK—Engineering construction, which provides employment for hundreds of thousands in the United States annually, and necessitates the expenditure of huge sums of money for materials, far from slackening its pace within the next few months, has embarked on the most extensive program in its history.

The recorded value of engineering construction contracts awarded this year to Nov. 20, 1929, is \$3,695,000,000, the largest ever recorded for a similar period, according to figures prepared especially for The Christian Science Monitor by Engineering News-Record.

Throughout the first nine months of this year the weekly average of contracts awarded was \$80,500,000, as compared with \$69,000,000 in the corresponding week of 1928. Adding this to the \$596,000,000 already recorded for this quarter gives a total of \$866,000,000, which is 6 1/2 per cent under the value of the fourth quarter of 1928.

"What happens in 1930 remains to be seen," this expert continued. "The total value of engineering construction contracts for the fourth quarter of 1929, however, can be reasonably estimated. Engineering News-Record's statistics have already measured the October value and that of the first three weeks in November.

"It only remains, therefore, to estimate the probable value of contracts to be awarded in the next five weeks. As intelligent a guess as any is \$80,000,000 per week, or \$300,000,000 for the quarter. Adding this to the \$596,000,000 already recorded for this quarter gives a total of \$896,000,000, which is 6 1/2 per cent under the value of the fourth quarter of 1928.

The aggregate of the general construction program throughout the country is pyramided also by huge expenditures for projects which the railroads are initiating in response to President Hoover's plea for co-operation in his "prosperity maintenance" program.

Railroads Answer Summons

In informed quarters it was asserted that this program of construction and development work would probably be greatly expedited by action of the railroad executives, who will convene in Chicago, Nov. 22. Meetings of the American Rail-

way Association, the Association of Railway Executives and the Railway Business Association will bring together in Chicago all the leading railway executives in the country, it was said.

Following immediately upon the President's request that business endeavor to expand its construction projects, the New Haven Railroad has just announced an additional expenditure of \$5,000,000.

The new appropriation will be used to lay 20,000 tons of steel rails, stone ballasting 40 miles of its line, rebuilding hundreds of freight cars, improving the South Station, Boston, and the passenger station and other facilities in New Haven, Conn.

With projects aggregating hundreds of millions of dollars either in progress or actively contemplated, the New York Central Lines are contributing their part toward general industrial activity.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is preparing to order a large number of electric locomotives, it was reported in high equipment circles. This is in addition to other great projects already announced.

Steel rails just ordered by the Pennsylvania, at a cost of \$21,000,000, marked the biggest rail order on record.

New York to Co-operate in Prosperity Program

NEW YORK—New York City is prepared to co-operate with President Hoover in speeding the construction of public works as an aid to employment and to business and industry in general, Mayor James J. Walker told the 100 members of the Merchants' Association in an address just delivered at a luncheon at the Astor Hotel.

Mayor Walker announced again the proposed expenditure of \$1,000,000,000 for public improvements during his new administration. He said that the city would undertake construction that will cost \$200,000,000; spoke of a \$600,000,000 subway construction program; and said that the campaign for the construction of schools, hospitals and highways would be continued.

Mayor Walker declared that he had no doubts concerning the fundamental soundness of business conditions either in New York City or in the United States as a whole. He said that if the committee chosen by the Merchants' Association to draft a resolution of the building code would present their report to him, or even that part of it concerning the proposed change in the stresses of steel, he would sponsor its immediate adoption.

He devoted a considerable part of his address to plans for the relief of traffic congestion, which he estimated was causing a loss of \$500,000,000 a year to business because of the delays growing out of the congestion. He said that the Tri-Borough Bridge, the Narrows vehicular tunnel and the midtown vehicular tunnel, proposed as a result of the traffic survey by the firm of Day & Zimmerman, were to be connected up with other tunnels and by-passes into a single systematic plan for relief.

Mayor Walker declared that the city has a "logical, workable, financial system that will carry all these things through to completion." The \$1,000,000,000 building program can be carried through without increasing the tax rate, he said, adding that the proposed \$600,000,000 subway program could be carried on what is almost a "pay-as-you-go" policy of four-year bonds.

FLORIDA STANDARDIZES AIR SERVICES FOR MAP

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—First steps in compiling data for Florida's air map are well under way in accordance with the State Chamber of Commerce aviation program adopted in Miami recently, says W. G. Stewart of Tampa, chairman of the State Chamber's aviation committee. The preliminary work is centered upon having all cities adopt the standard field marker; construct standardized runways; maintain wind cones and see that the city has regulation roof markers.

The construction of an aeronautical map for Florida is one of the major planks in the aviation development program of the State under the leadership of Mr. Stewart, who reports a feeling of co-operation on the part of Florida communities interested in the state's future in this field.

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Hoover Program for Prosperity Supported by Business Leaders

(Continued from Page 1)

Myron C. Taylor, chairman finance committee, United States Steel Corporation; Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president General Motors Corporation; Pierre du Pont, chairman du Pont Company; Walter S. Gifford, president American Telephone and Telegraph Company; Samuel W. Reynolds, president Lord & Taylor; Jesse I. Straus, president R. H. Macy & Co.; William Butterworth, president United States Chamber of Commerce; E. J. Culus, president Ohio State University; George Laughlin, Pittsburgh, Pa.; A. W. Robertson, Westinghouse Electric Company; Redfield Proctor, president New England Council; Philip H. Gadsden, president Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles; Ernest T. Trigg, chairman industrial relations committee of Los Angeles; Henry M. Robinson, California Development Board, and Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the board, United States Chamber of Commerce.

Movement Under Way

The assembling of the manufacturing and commercial leaders saw already in movement the forces of the Government and other groups of industry in the work set for them by the President as well as the promulgation by him of more plans for still wider tie-ups with business elements.

A great shipbuilding program in conjunction with very appreciable increases in the Government's post office and other construction work that has been announced as contemplated by Mr. Mellon, enlargement of the inland waterways department, including the Mississippi river flood control project outlined by the President in his recent address at Louisville, Ky., will in themselves enormously accelerate the whole economic progress of the country. In addition the impending construction of 100,000 census-takers will add a vast army to the national payroll and add a very considerable item in quickening business conditions.

As to plans within the Government, the President, it can be anticipated, will soon make known three great administrative and legislative projects, each of great economic import; a proposal for railroad consolidation legislation at the forthcoming regular session of Congress; the establishment of an out-of-the-series of informal industrial groups conferences that he is holding of an official agency that in the future will automatically undertake the solution of such problems as he is now coping with, and, thirdly, the submission to Congress of a plan looking toward reorganization of the government departments.

This last project it is understood, has been definitely worked out and contemplates as its first step the consolidation of all government agencies having common interests, and the unification of war veterans matters. Chief among these are the Veterans' Bureau, now functioning as an independent establishment; the pension office, administered by the Interior Department; the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers; other separate establishments; and the hospitalization division of the Public Health Service.

The consolidation is expected to bring about a saving of several millions of dollars in administration and hospitalization costs alone and to simplify the work of dealing with the veterans and their dependents. The resulting savings would be available for construction and other projects.

The plan as reported there would be created a new single agency under a director reporting directly to the President through his administrative assistant. It would handle more than three-quarters of a billion dollars annually, embracing the \$600,000,000 Veterans' Bureau, some \$250,000,000 by the Pension Office and around \$200,000,000 by the other divisions.

Transfer of Bureau

Under the direction of the President a comprehensive survey is also being made for consolidating within the Department of Justice most of the agencies dealing with prohibition enforcement and a recommendation along that line also will be made to Congress in the President's message.

This would bring about a transfer of the prohibition bureau from the Treasury to the Justice Department and the concentration in that department of other enforcement work. The whole work after the transfer would be under the single direction of G. Aaron Youngquist, Assistant Attorney-General.

Reorganization of the Government has been a work the President has long been intimately connected with and one in which he is deeply interested. He stressed the matter in the course of his campaign and has been at work with practical plans on the question since taking office.

The suggested national industrial, banking and business board would be in the nature of an economic board of strategy to maintain a country-wide system of economic co-operation for the purpose as expressed by the President of preserving "balanced prosperity." Plans along this line are dependent upon the outcome of the current situation.

Discount Rate Lowered

From the banking and transportation groups with whom the President has already conferred, and who have pledged him their wholehearted co-operation, is already forthcoming tangible proof of their assurances. The Federal Reserve Board announced that in the Boston district it had obtained a reduction of the rediscount rate from 5 to 4 1/2 per cent, and from railroad officials word reached the President that they were prepared to practically double their construction and building budgets for the coming year.

It was stated that the railroad executives at the annual convention of their organization, the American Railroad Executives' Association, in Chicago Nov. 22, will evidence their practical support of the President by formally agreeing to materially increase the building programs. Last year, according to the Interstate Commerce Commission, the carriers spent \$453,000,000 for improvements and new equipment. For the coming year they propose to bring this figure close to the billion dollar mark.

With the Boston Federal Reserve Bank following the lead of the New York bank, impetus is given to the movement to obtain a like easing of

compare notes at the meeting of the Ohio Management Conference, agreed that industry as a whole is still drifting on steadily toward greater achievements, despite minor detours caused by stock market fluctuations.

John G. Lonsdale, president of the American Bankers' Association, said modern industry "is on a most substantial footing and need have no fear of the future, provided it proceeds with the necessary caution."

Similar opinions were expressed by George M. Verity, president of the American Rolling Mill Company, and Saunders Norvell, president of the Remington Arms and Remington Case Register Companies.

"It has been conceded for some time past," Mr. Verity declared, "that among all the factors affecting business the inflation of security values was the only unsound one. The frenzy of speculation is, however, passed, and it will be replaced with a renewed dedication to hard work, to earnest effort and to creating that sort of stability in all human affairs that makes for real progress and prosperity."

Among others who met for the discussion of business problems at the conference were James L. Madden, third vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Philip Le Boulleiller of Best & Co., New York; and W. T. Holliday, president of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio.

Ohio Management Finds Industry in Strong Position

COLUMBUS, O.—Several leaders of American business, gathered here to

Staple Commodities Have Undergone No Vital Recession, Trade Heads Say

Copyright 1929 by The Christian Science Publishing Society. All Rights Reserved. Evidence of high levels of activity in basic lines of industry and business, despite the recent stock market depression, continued to accumulate in reply to The Christian Science Monitor's inquiries among leading executives throughout the United States. Purchase of staple commodities, it is indicated, has undergone no vital recession. The action of resident Hoover to stabilize the situation of the Nation's prosperity is shown to have added greatly to the general confidence in the situation.

The inquiry by the Monitor asked the heads of outstanding concerns for frankly stated opinions of conditions within their own companies. They were requested to give information concerning their earnings, orders, assets and cancellations as concrete evidence of the existing situation. The replies have been published in the columns of the Monitor beginning Nov. 18. Additional replies follow:

Rolls-Royce

By W. E. Hosac, Vice-President

Rolls-Royce, for the first nine months of this year, shows profits after taxes and bond interest of \$365,000, against \$116,000 for the same period of last year, an increase of over 300 per cent. Since the break in the stock market we have had cancellations of exactly the same car, and we have unfilled orders on our books, which we are delivering at the rate of our capacity, for 53 cars, against 68 at the same time last year.

We had three or four bad weeks, but during the week ending Nov. 16 we sold more cars than we had in any other week of the year, after making full provision for write-down of any used cars taken in part payment.

We had expected that the last quarter of the year would be, as usual, a very large quarter and had built up our inventory for the purpose of being able to take care of the fall trade. Due to the situation which has eventuated, however, we have curtailed operations to the minimum at our Springfield plant so as to liquidate our inventory to a satisfactory point, as any sensible person would do. We have done nothing different from what practically every other automobile manufacturer in the country has done.

There are plenty of people in the United States who are willing to pay \$15,000 to \$20,000 for an automobile when they get over their scare and wake up to find they are not ruined.

Brown Shoe Co.

By JOHN A. BUSH, President

Responding to your telegram of the 14th, the outlook in the shoe business is somewhat different from the outlook in some other lines. The situation in stocks of leather on hand is radically different than in 1921 and 1922, at the time of the last stock market crash. At that time there were in the hands of tanners 10,974,000 pieces of sole leather. Today there are 2,453,000, which is less than a six weeks' supply, and in the hands of tanners, dealers, and manufacturers but shoes are in a strong position. Shoes have been sold during this year on the basis of hide prices at the beginning of 1929, not at the prices that hides have been selling for during the

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The Steffel Saxophone Orchestra will provide unusual music and the Observer will tell you some things of interest.

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Consider them as ideal solution of the college gift problem. Wide trousers, jaunty tuck-in blouses, and gay prints give them the swagger of this 20th century.

CHINA'S GREAT FOREIGN TRADE GROWING FAST

Sino-American Business Has Surpassed Country's Own Rate in 2^d Years

Foreign trade of China is forging ahead, despite political disturbances, said Julian Arnold, United States consul general at Peking, who is in Boston in connection with trade promotion between the United States and China.

The Chinese are deeply interested in the development of aviation, and the new Shanghai-Nanking Airplane passenger service is operating on regular schedule under American auspices, he said. Owing to poor internal communications in China, the large continental area and dense population, China lends itself well to the use of airplanes for passenger, mail, and valuable small parcel service.

Road construction in China continues, despite the political disruption; and there are now about 10,000 miles of good roads constructed for motor transportation and 7000 more under construction. These are mostly dirt graded roads, but bus service operates on fairly regular schedule, and is meeting with a good response by the traveling public," said Mr. Arnold, in an interview.

"The present political disturbance involves a contest between the Left and Right wings of the Nationalist Party, the outcome of which it is impossible to foresee at the present time. This is unfortunate, in that it means heavier trains on the finances of the country, unfavorably affecting plans of large reconstruction projects because of cutting down on available revenue.

"The newspapers of the new era are being published in the language of the man of the street in contrast to the old idea of using only stilted stereotyped language for printed or written documents.

"As Americans, we are particularly interested in the fact that our trade with China during the past 25 years advanced even more rapidly than has the general foreign trade of China. In other words, we enjoy a greater proportionate increase in our trade with China than have other foreign nations. We are well equipped in China to handle both imports and exports, as we have between 300 and 400 American concerns located in the country, and available to American manufacturers as distributing agents for their commodities or as purchasers for raw materials which feature prominently in certain industries of the United States.

"Our Department of Commerce is in a position to put American manufacturers in effective contact with Chinese consumers and producers. "Our foreign trade with China for 10 months of this year is in advance of the same period last year. Trade in Manchuria is in a prosperous condition. In North China it shows a decrease in imports, but an increase in exports."

Philadelphian Shows Heroism; Gets Medal

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—The Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has awarded the Mifflin gold medal to Herbert W. Ellenburg, Philadelphia policeman, for heroism in the rescue of 11 horses from a water-filled basement stable.

Ellenburg was patrolling his beat recently when a large water main burst, flooding streets and cellars for several blocks, including the stable of Cassel & Sons, grain merchants, which was in a low part of the flooded

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area and considerably below the street level. Discovering the plight of the horses, the policeman broke a window and dropped into the dark pool in which the water had risen nearly to his shoulders. He worked his way among the horses to a rear door which he forced with some difficulty then drove them up an incline to the street and to safety.

The rescue was made at extraordinary hazard to the officer's view of the fact there were several deep pits from which the covers had floated and a mis-step would have plunged him into a 10-foot hole. The stable was rapidly filling and 15 minutes after the rescue the water flowed to the level of the window through which he had entered.

The Mifflin medal, which is offered for conspicuous acts of service in the human treatment of animals, was established in 1923 by Mrs. James Mifflin as a memorial to her husband, who was a great-grandson of Thomas Mifflin, first colonial governor of Pennsylvania and commissioner general in the Revolutionary War.

Communists Found Guilty of Syndicalism

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, O. (AP)—Three members of the Communist Party face maximum sentences of 10 years' imprisonment and fines of \$5000 through their conviction of criminal syndicalism, the first case of its kind in eastern Ohio.

The defendants, Tom Johnson and Miss Lillian Andrews of Cleveland and Charles Gwynn of Lansing, O., were found guilty after the jury had deliberated only three minutes.

The three self-styled members of the American Soviet Union were accused of distributing literature attacking the Kellogg Peace Treaty, the League of Nations, the recent disarmament congress and the national Congress, in Martin's Ferry last August, during observance of International Red Day.

HOOPER'S SCRIBBLED AUTOGRAPH IS SOLD

NEW YORK (AP)—An autograph mosaic of triangles, circles, parallelograms and spiders' webs purporting to be by President Hoover is on sale at a dealer's. The President has a habit of scribbling such designs on waste paper when listening to callers. As explained by the dealer, one visitor was so fascinated that he obtained the paper with the presidential signature. Then he sold it. The price asked is described as a fair portion of the presidential salary.

THE SPORTING GOODS CENTRE

IVER JOHNSON'S

155 WASHINGTON ST. CORNER CORNHILL BOSTON

Fashion Focuses Her Spotlight on BROWN

Fall's favorite costume color steps smartly to the fore in our new showing of

HOLEPROOF HOSIERY

in authentic Lucile-Paris shades that blend so well with the Brown Ensemble.

We feature

Beige Castor

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in full fashioned hose

1.50 1.95

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127 Tremont Street, Boston

Personal Christmas Cards

with your name engraved

carry a delightfully personal message to your friends. At WARD'S you may select a card best suited to your desires from

Over 500 Exclusive Designs

Shown only at WARD'S

and colored Italian Parchments; etatly Cathedrals; gay English coaching scenes; dainty French etchings, hand illuminated; and many others from the best studios of Europe and America.

Prices to Suit Every Taste

Exquisite cards at prices for every purchaser. Order NOW from complete stocks. Have cards delivered when wanted.

Write for Samples Today

Ward's

57 Franklin St. Boston

One Minute from Washington St.

Mail Orders Filled Promptly

TAX COLLECTED ON ALL INCOMES SHOWS BIG GAIN

Increase of \$101,441,533 Shows Prosperity, Says Revenue Bureau

WASHINGTON (AP)—Increased incomes all down the line, attributed by the Internal Revenue Bureau to business prosperity, boosted its tax collections for the first four months of the 1930 fiscal year by \$101,441,533 over those for the same period of last year.

The total for the four-month period was \$75,608,874.

Income tax receipts totaled \$640,024,358 and accounted for \$90,669,785 of the increase and miscellaneous taxes for the remainder. The four months ended last Oct. 31.

Corporation taxes showed a gain of \$338,070,063, while individual and partnership taxes amounted to \$301,954,295, an increase of \$81,938,536. The stamp tax on capital-stock sales and transfers nearly doubled, reaching \$16,776,157, and the stamp tax on bonds and capital stock issues jumped from \$4,901,687 last year to \$3,278,827 this year.

NAVAL YACHT SOLD

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy Department has accepted the bid of Frank P. Clair, Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn, N. Y., to purchase the U. S. S. Sylph, formerly the yacht of the Secretary of the Navy. Clair bid \$312 for the vessel.

NATIONAL CASH CREDIT

NEW YORK—The National Cash Credit Corporation has acquired the Community Finance Service, Inc., and now controls 10 subsidiary companies, operating 100 offices in 12 states.

2 choices

Mediterranean

CRUI

TINY URUGUAY KEEPS IN VAN OF CIVIL PROGRESS

Smallest South American
State Sets Example in Po-
litical Stability

In view of a wide and growing interest in the progress and potentialities of South and Central America, *The Christian Science Monitor* presents a series of articles, appearing Thursdays since Oct. 17, on "Latin America: Its Culture and Contrasts." This is the sixth article of the series.

By GASTON NERVAL
Latin-American Publicist

The rest of the world has become accustomed to regard Latin America as a group of young and undisciplined republics where continued revolutionary unrest has hindered all ideas of order and stability. This conception is due to a century of political turmoil and domestic disorder. Political systems are still imperfectly adjusted machines in the majority of the Latin-American nations, and the stability of their institutions constitutes a real problem.

But in contrast to such abnormal conditions, there do exist today in Latin America nations like Uruguay, Argentina, Costa Rica, which have not only attained a notable degree of political development and of domestic stability, but which may be taken as examples of institutional organization. Uruguay, in this respect the most progressive country in Latin America, could well be taken by any nation of the world as a model for its institutions and advanced political systems.

Although the smallest State in South America in territorial extent, Uruguay has placed herself in the vanguard of them all as far as the development of her institutions is concerned. For the past half century, Uruguayan statesmen have been adopting reforms which, through important political movements, were being tested in other countries, as well as progressive theories in legislation and popular culture which advanced European states were putting into practice.

Adopts 8-Hour Day
Uruguay was the first Latin-American republic to adopt social welfare laws, the eight-hour day for labor, compulsory public education, and other reforms, many of which are still only known by name in the majority of South American countries. She has been called, on that account, the "political laboratory of the Americas." Today Uruguay has a system of civil laws and social legislation which is comparable with the most progressive systems of the world.

Further, she possesses the most perfect system of educational methods in Latin America, and has the lowest illiteracy index.

Uruguay, like other Latin-American republics, had to combat political and economic chaos in which she was aided by a great reformer, José Pedro Varela. Crusading under his famous device, "Patria por la Escuela" (For Our Fatherland Through the School), Varela preached that only education could put an end to political turmoil and the despair of the "bosses," who succeeded each other in swarms. Although before Varela's day Uruguay went through some 20 civil wars in 40 years, the generation that followed Varela only suffered one and ever since then domestic peace has remained undisturbed.

Obstacle of Public Opinion
It is true that in order to win this victory Varela had to wage a hard battle against popular opinion, attacking it through the press. From his university chair, from his political party, he never ceased repeating his favorite slogan: "Education Destroys the Evil of Ignorance." "Education Increases One's Fortune," "Education Lessens Crime and Vice," "Education Augments Happiness, Success and the Strength of Nations," and "Instruction is the Great Leveler of Our Age." Varela took as an example the United States of America, extolling the greatness

which education had won for the prosperous Republic of the North. Where this tireless reformer had once spent some time. Very bitter was the battle which Varela waged against his contemporaries, but in the end he conquered.

When once the country was at peace, and the masses educated, all the economic questions, the social problems and even those of political unrest, gradually solved themselves, and domestic stability soon permitted the Nation to try out the great reforms of more advanced states. Today it may be affirmed that the dream which Varela thus described has been realized: "It is a dream, perhaps, which makes us see our country, in the future, though small in population and even in territory, marching at the forefront of the nations which speak our mother tongue, a position won through her instruction, her wisdom, her industry." This, in fact, is the place now held in South America by that little Republic whose area is scarcely equal to that of Oklahoma, and whose inhabitants number no more than those of Maryland.

Unique Features

Uruguay has, as a political and institutional organization, some original characteristics not found in any other country of this continent. The executive power, for example, is not in the hands of one person alone, as in most republics of our day, but is shared between the President and a National Council of Administration, composed of nine members elected by popular vote, which exercises the true executive power of the state. This council, through its functions in naming ministers and other high officials of the Government, in managing national finances, and in directing the foreign policies as well as the general external and internal life of the Nation, has greater power than the President of the Republic himself.

This division of power constitutes the best possible control over the excessive "personalism" which has been manifesting itself recently in almost all the nations south of the Rio Grande.

Under the control of the council there are various bodies, autonomous, but responsible to the executive power, called Special Councils, which direct all public activities and even some national industries.

Through this system there are restraints from the influence of the state, certain general public services, such as public health and sanitation, public instruction, the Bank of the Republic, the telegraph and mail service, and railways, which in other countries are under the exclusive control of the state. This system is an original Uruguayan idea and up to the present has given splendid results.

A Popular Resort

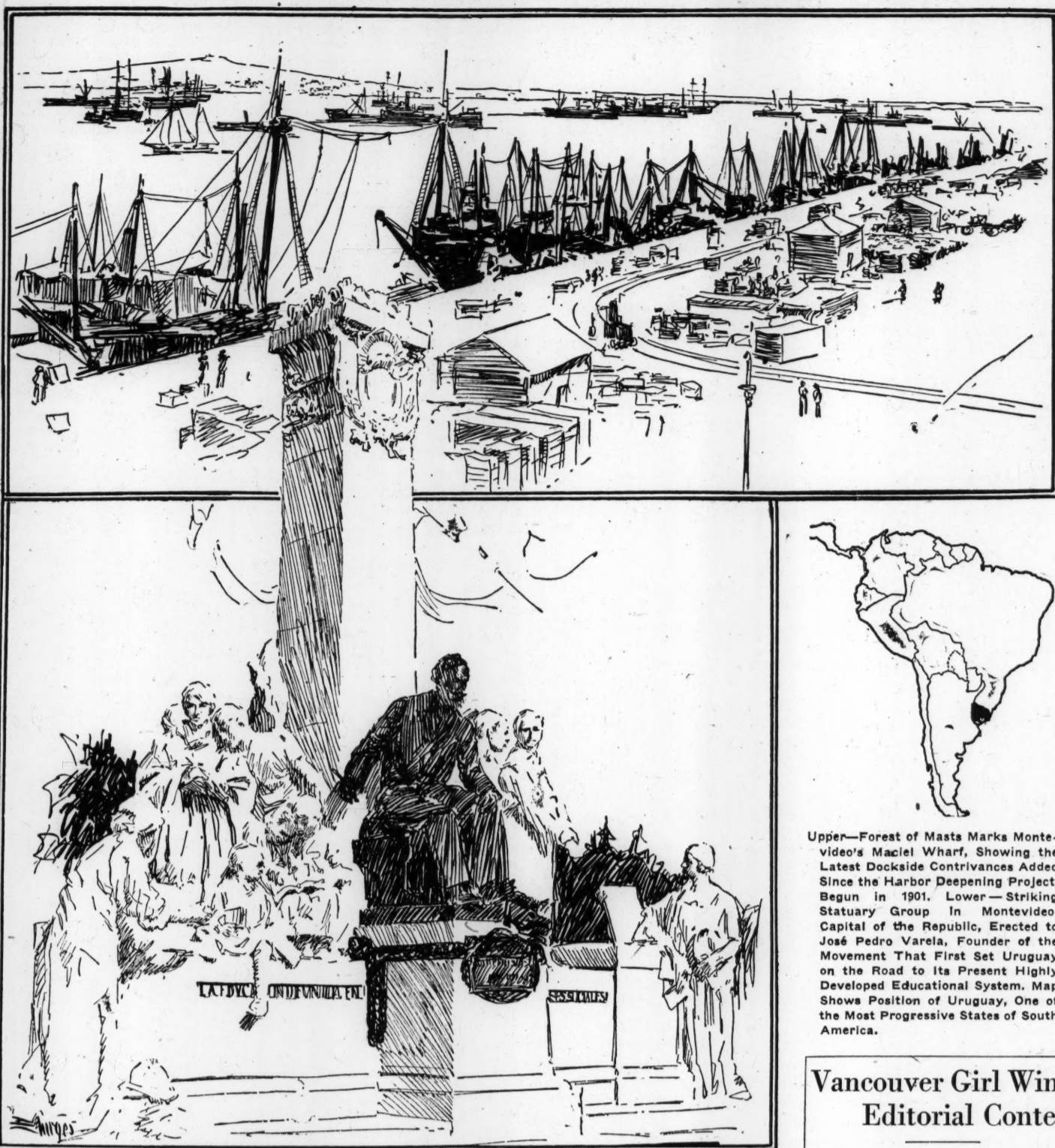
With a homogeneous population, almost entirely of white descent, it has been an easier task for Uruguay to develop her natural resources than for other countries of the Southern Hemisphere, where problems caused by an indigenous population and by lack of resources have constituted serious handicaps. Her finances are sound and her economic strength is steadily increasing.

Montevideo, the Uruguayan capital, one of the most beautiful cities of the Americas, is a favorite summer resort for wealthy families of Argentina and Brazil, as well as for Europeans. It has all the comforts and improvements required by modern life in European capitals, or in cities of the United States.

The wealth of Uruguay consists almost entirely in agriculture. Her fertile and well-watered soil is enormously productive. Although production has not yet reached the possible maximum, as only a part of her territory is under cultivation, the harvests each year are large in proportion to the population of the country, thus affording an extensive export trade. The principal agricultural crops are wheat, barley, oats, corn and flax, but the chief source of Uruguay's agricultural wealth is not in these products of cultivation, but rather in her immense herds of cattle and sheep. Here lies the prosperity of the country.

Distinguished Sons
The rapid development of this industry may be attributed to favorable geographical conditions, the small total population as compared with

Pre-eminent in Industry and Learning Is Enterprising Uruguay



Upper—Forest of Masts Marks Montevideo's Maciel Wharf, Showing the Latest Dockside Contrivances Added Since the Harbor Deepening Project, Begun in 1901. Lower—Striking Statuary Group in Montevideo, Capital of the Republic, Erected to José Pedro Varela, Founder of the Movement That First Set Uruguay on the Road to its Present Highly Developed Educational System. Map Shows Position of Uruguay, One of the Most Progressive States of South America.

Vancouver Girl Wins Editorial Contest

DES MOINES, Ia. (P)—A New Hampshire boy and a Maine girl were among the eastern district prize winners of the national editorial writing contest conducted by Quill and Scroll, for high school journalists, it was revealed with the publication of all the awards. Bernard Snerson of Laconia, N. H., took third prize while Miss Elizabeth Helen

the extent of territory and preference of the inhabitants for ranching rather than farming. More than 90 per cent of the national exports are animal products, Great Britain, Germany and France holding the first three places among countries importing these Uruguayan products. The United States is in fourth place, but, on the other hand, she is first, by a large margin, among the countries from which Uruguay imports.

Uruguay has to import almost all her manufactured products. Last year Uruguay imported from the United States goods to the total value of more than \$21,000,000, about 30 per cent of her total imports.

Uruguay has been the cradle of men who have lent brilliance to Latin America. From the Republic have come thinkers, writers, and poets of the stature of José Pedro Varela, José Enrique Rodó, Juan Zorrilla de San Martín, and Alfonsina Storni.

Baltasar Brum, another son of Uruguay, is one of the most distinguished of modern statesmen and

writers in Latin America. He was President of Uruguay at 30, and is now, in democratic fashion, editing a periodical through which he leads a great movement for a union of the Latin republics. And Juana de Ibarborou, the poet, is also an Uruguayan. These two names alone would suffice to bear witness to the intellectual prestige enjoyed by this "small great Republic" of the south.

ENDLESS CHAIN BOOK DELIVERY FOR LIBRARY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Beauty will not be the only quality of the new University of Rochester Library.



Humanitarians! Everywhere

Help abolish vivisection by joining Cleveland Anti-Vivisection Society, Inc., 516 Fidelity Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio. Membership dues from \$1 up.

Chandler & Co.

151 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

Over 200 Women's Hats 15.00

A maker who has supplied us with many of our most exquisite hats, felt that he might lower his prices and keep most of his employees at their tables during November and December, until spring business started up in January.

Because of the enormous business he does with us he offered us any hats we cared to select at greatly reduced prices.

They are all beautiful hats, made from felt, soleil, and satin which is now so popular. Many are trimmed generously with the effective ostrich worked like velvet. In all smart colors.

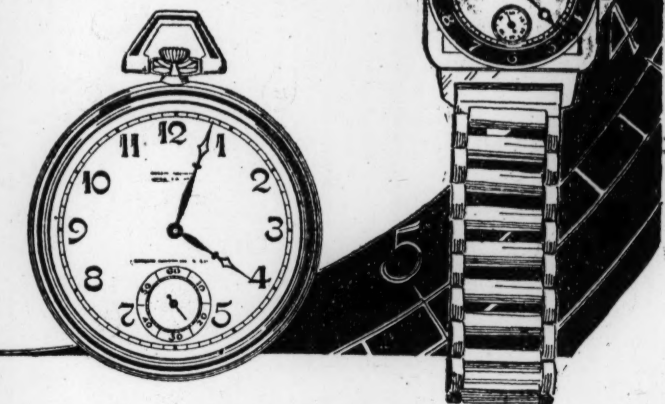
French Salon—Second Floor

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in *The Christian Science Monitor*, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Creations in Fine WATCH MAKING

An unusual wrist watch in green and white gold with enamel. Reasonably priced for the quality at \$150. Business or sports use.

A pocket watch of striking beauty in design, yellow gold with black enamel—formal or informal wear at \$185.



HODGSON KENNARD & CO. INC.

AT THE RITZ-CARLTON
and TWENTY-FIVE STATE STREET

BOSTON · MASSACHUSETTS

Friendly Thanksgiving Specials at Friends' Food Shoppes

PLUM PUDDING —truly delicious	MINCE MEAT —ready to use
DARK FRUIT CAKE —a real treat	CRANBERRY SAUCE —in handy jars
SQUASH PIE —pure and wholesome	ASSORTED NUTS —crisp and crunchy
MINCE PIE —rich and tasty	TURKEY BREAD —for stuffing

Bakers of Friends' Brick Oven Baked Beans.

ALLSTON	ARLINGTON	BRIGHTON	BROOKLINE
CHARLESTOWN	EVERETT	LEXINGTON	LOWELL
LYNN	MALDEN	MEDFORD	MELROSE
STONEHAM	WATERTOWN	WINCHESTER	WOBURN

E. T. Slattery Co.

Beginning FRIDAY
for week-end shoppers—

Slattery's Annual Thanksgiving Clearance MARKDOWNS

Presenting authentic fashions from the best makers, in fine fabrics, richly trimmed, and wanted colors—at the greatest savings of the season!

Slattery's

Boston
Brookline
Wellesley

154 Tremont Street

WOOL-MOHAIR GROWERS START SELLING AGENCY

Farm Board Advises in
Formation of National
Organization

WASHINGTON (P)—Under guidance of the Farm Board, the wool and mohair co-operative associations of the country have formed a central sales agency to be known as the National Wool Marketing Association.

Articles of incorporation, by-laws, and marketing agreements for the organization, the board announced, were approved at a meeting of the organization committee in San Angelo, Tex., with C. B. Denman, a member of the Farm Board, present. Arrangements also are being made by the Farm Board to finance growers through existing co-operative associations, while the National Wool Marketing Association is working to co-ordinate and strengthen state and regional wool and mohair marketing associations. This will be done through pre-shearing advances to ranchers. Money also will be lent through co-operatives on unguaranteed wool and mohair.

L. B. Palmer of Columbus, O., president of the Ohio Wool Growers Co-operative Association, will be the president of the new sales organization. Roger Gillis, of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, of Del Rio, Tex., is vice-president, and D. M. Wilson, of the Wyoming Wool Co-operative Marketing Association, of McKinley, Wyo., is secretary-treasurer.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Increases in railway freight rates on Canadian newspaper paper were urged and opposed by witnesses appearing before an I. C. C. hearing.

Fleming Newbold, business manager of the Washington Star, testified that newspaper publishers, if compelled to pay an increase in rates, would have to pass this added charge on to their advertisers.

John Burt of Fort Howard, N. Y., president of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphate and Paper Workers, testified regarding newspaper production in the United States and Canada and gave a comparative schedule of wages.

Newspaper produced in the United States in 1928, he said, totaled 2,381,102 tons, as compared with 1,414,952 tons produced in Canada.

George A. Carlisle of Bangor, Me., consulting forester, testified that Maine manufacturers found Canadian wood so plentiful and cheap that they purchased it.

MUFFINS to be proud of are made with Grandma's MOLASSES

SEND FOR FREE COOK BOOK
BOSTON MOLASSES CO.
175 MILK ST. BOSTON, MASS.

Your Skirts May Be Longer But Your Stockings Always Show



The length of the skirts for this winter has been a subject of much discussion and question but no one ever questions the importance of good-looking hosiery. That is why you should select your fall and winter stockings from our stock of Hayward Hosiery. The shades are correct for this season's colors. Every pair is perfectly tailored and has the famous Hayward fitted foot. You may choose service, semi-service or chignon weave according to your needs. Prices begin at \$1.25 a pair.

The CORA CHANDLER Shop 50 Temple Place, Boston, Mass. (Chandler's Corset Store)

Mr. W. F. Berkeley Brighton, says:

For \$7.50 they've given me
\$15 worth of wear and comfort

"I think I walk more than the average fellow but I can't outwalk a pair of W. L. Douglas Shoes. Compared to other shoes . . . why, there's no comparison, that's all. I paid \$7.50 for my present pair and so far they've given me \$15.00 worth of wear and comfort. And it's a treat to see how they hold their shape. I've told many of my friends about those extra miles of wear and now they're wearing W. L. Douglas Shoes, too."

MR. WILLIAM F. BERKELEY
34 Arlington Street
Brighton, Massachusetts

EVERY YEAR—for over 53 years—countless thousands of pairs of feet have been satisfied with W. L. Douglas Shoes.

Why? Selection of choicest leather . . . proper seasoning while on the last . . . sixteen days from first to last operation. That's why our customers get "extra miles of wear"—greater comfort.

Distinctive models. Priced low, because you pay no middleman's profit.

WOMEN:
Advanced styles. Exquisite leathers and reptile skins. \$5 to \$7.
Boys' Shoes, like our Men's, \$3.50 to \$4.50.
One pair will outwear two pairs of ordinary shoes.



PRICED
\$5 to \$8



W. L. Douglas Shoes

W. L. DOUGLAS STORES IN BOSTON
*635 WASHINGTON STREET, Opposite Essex Street
*130 SUMMER ST. (Between Devonshire & High St.)
*156 MASSACHUSETTS AVE. (One block south of Boylston St.)
*Stores open Saturday Evenings
Factories at Brockton, Mass. Write for Catalog if not sold in your town.

HENRY GEORGE PLAN THRIVES AT MOBILE BAY

Oldest Single Tax Colony in Alabama Becomes Popular Seaside Resort

How the single tax theory expounded by Henry George is being put into practice in the United States, in several "islands" of economic rent, is shown in a series of four articles, of which this is the third.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FAIRHOPE, Ala.—Oldest and largest of the enclaves of economic rent is that of Fairhope, Ala., where, since 1895, a single tax experiment has been demonstrating the possibility of applying the Georgist theory without conflicting with multi-tax laws. This pioneering venture has developed to such proportions that today Fairhope is conspicuous among the intensive enclaves in the United States, and probably more than any other is cited as a concrete example of the practical idealism to which Single Taxers are devoted.

So eager, in fact, is the Single Tax Corporation of Fairhope to obviate any possible misunderstanding of its policy that for years it has carried a sign on the seaward front of its wharf warehouse to be seen by steamer passengers. It reads: "Fairhope Single Tax Colony. Land for homes, farms, business, and manufacturing, free of purchase price. No speculation for you or anybody."

The town is about 14 miles from the city of Mobile, on Mobile Bay. It had its inception at Des Moines, Ia., in 1893, when a group of Single Taxers voted to acquire land and test the tenability of Henry George's ideas. It was joined by parties from several other states. A membership fee, at first \$200, soon reduced to \$100, provided funds for initial expenses.

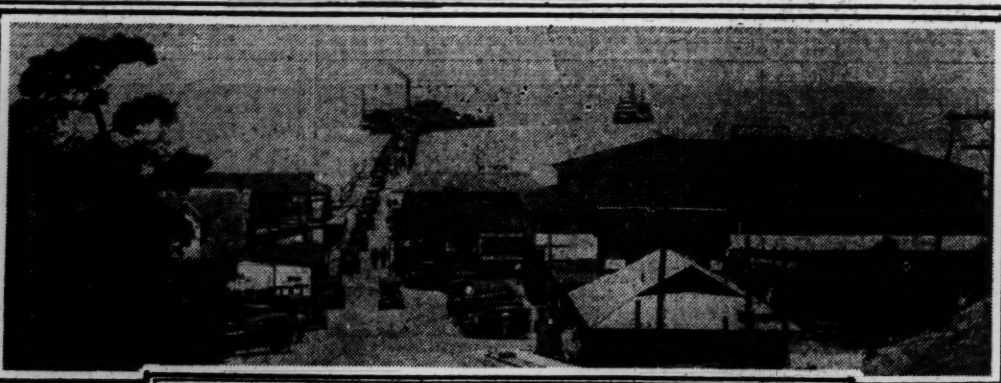
Old-Fashioned Pioneering
"There was pioneering of the old-fashioned sort," said Ernest B. Gaston, joint publisher of the Fairhope Courier.

"The site was the wildest spot along the eastern shore of the bay, with not a town of any size nearer than Mobile, across the bay. The ground was covered with timber of little value. It was not naturally fertile. The settlers were all poor. Most of them were unfamiliar with farming and there were no established industries to give employment. The participants were mostly strangers to one another. The usual differences prevailed and friction over questions of leadership developed. Many came and went away again, but a nucleus imbued with faith and courage remained."

At one time the Gaston family was the only family of the original band living in the colony. The little band had sought the opportunity to practice freely their faith, like the Pilgrim Fathers and like the Pilgrim Fathers they encountered difficulties. "Today the community is one of the most progressive to be found anywhere, except where large sums of money have been spent on pre-arranged plans," said Mr. Gaston.

Population of 1500
The town of Fairhope has a population of about 1500. This is not all on land of the colony, for it owns less than half the land in the town limits, but at least four-fifths of the population resides on colony land, upon which nine-tenths of the business is done. The colony is on the bay shore is of unusual beauty and the place has developed into a popular winter and summer resort. "The colony," Mr. Gaston went on,

Fairhope, Ala., Before and After Settled by Single Taxers



At the Top is a Busy Scene on the Water Front of the Enclave on Mobile Bay, With Passenger Boats Calling at the Pier. Below is a Glimpse of Fairhope in 1897 Before the Colony of 1500 Had Transformed It into a Thriving Trade Center. At the Bottom is a View of the Long Pier in the Height of the Summer Season.

"is legally just a land-owning corporation, but a strictly non-stock, non-profit one. It has no control whatever over the local municipal corporation or the government of county and state, but its members and lessees have the same voice therein that other voting citizens have."

"The colony leases its lands and pays from rents the taxes of its lessees upon their improvements and tangible personal property, held upon its land, as well as the taxes levied against the land assessed to the corporation. State, county and municipal taxes, and even road taxes and police taxes imposed upon persons are so paid. No attempt is made to take care of tariff taxes, excise taxes of any sort or federal income taxes. It is not deemed practical to take care of these."

"Those who hold land out of use, or poorly used, pay much more than they would under the usual system. Those who put the land they hold to its best use get the greatest benefit, paying less than they otherwise would have to pay. Land is kept open for use without purchase price, thus helping people of small means to get land for homes or cultivation."

Applies 8-Hour Day

"Controlling a small area of only 4000 acres in a county of 1,000,000 acres cannot have great effects upon the general standard of living or general economic conditions. Fairhope, however, was the first small town in the South to generally apply the eight-hour day. It is the only town in Alabama which imposes no

licenses or occupation taxes whatever.

"It is believed that the valuation in the central area of Fairhope is greater than in any like area in other towns in the county, due to better use of the ground. Under ordinary conditions the colony policy proved effective to prevent the tendency to hold land in order to profit by the rise in values; but with the wholly abnormal conditions arising during the great Florida boom, and apparently approaching Fairhope, additional precaution was taken which has proven effective, by requiring a definite pledge not to charge for transfer of an improved leasehold, nor an excessive price, out of any fair relation to the value of improvements for transfer of an improved one, with provision for enforcing the agreement."

Measure of the growth of Fairhope is afforded by the following figures of rent collections and taxes paid: In 1898, rents collected \$175, taxes paid \$82; in 1908, rents collected \$3195, taxes paid \$1713.15; in 1913, rents collected \$5590, taxes paid \$2413.89; in 1918, rents collected \$8015, taxes paid \$6607.76; in 1923, rents collected \$19,234; taxes paid, \$12,679; in 1928, rents collected \$30,572, taxes paid \$23,273.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Frederick W. Neave, Oakland, Calif.; Mrs. Emma L. Neave, Oakland, Calif.; Ellen C. Goodrich, Rochester, N. Y.; Arthur F. Schroeder, Detroit, Mich.; P. D. Hunt, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. F. D. Hunt, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Viola C. Spencer, Baltimore, Md.; Alice Swasey, Berkeley, Calif.; Mrs. Laura S. O'Halloran, Hudson, N. Y.; Mrs. Louise P. Bachus, Cleveland, O.; Mrs. William A. Willsbaugh, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. Ida M. Flander, Quincy, Mass.; B. B. Freitag, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.

Pediforme Shoes MAKE "GLAD" FEET

A real comfort shoe that carries weight on outside of foot, yet it costs no more than ordinary shoes and is up-to-date in style and appearance. Supports arch and gives free play to other parts of foot. Men, women and children can enjoy real foot comfort and find a style for all uses.

Write for new Style Book G
PEDIFORME SHOE CO.
36 West 36th Street, New York
322 Livingston Street, Brooklyn
29 Washington Place, East Orange, N. J.

With Infinite Care

Our experts carry out each line and curve securing that balance of symmetry which distinguishes fine clothes.

Dangler
TAILOR FOR MEN
Imported Fabrics Exclusively
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Helping You Helping Them

This Is Co-operation and Service

YOU read the attractive advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor just as everyone else does, but sometimes you cannot recall the name or address of that shop which you intended to visit, the restaurant at which you intended to entertain; the hotel, railroad or steamship which you had planned to patronize; the school which you intended to look into for daughter or the camp for son; or there was the theater, or the mail-order advertiser, the name of which has escaped you for the moment.

YOU know you intended to patronize them, because of your confidence in Monitor advertisers, but you do not have the name of the advertisement handy.

That is where WE come in. For better service to both our readers and our advertisers, we maintain

Advertising Records

where all advertisers and their commodities are catalogued. Let us help YOU; in that way, we help THEM and indirectly ourselves. That's what we call "Monitor co-operation."

Plan your trip; do your shopping; arrange your entertainment with Monitor advertisers.

When in New York
Telephone Caledonia 2706; ask for Advertising Records
or
Call at Our Office—270 Madison Avenue

Cars for 1930 Accede to Demand for More Power and Simplicity

New Down-Draft Carburetor Appears—Starter Buttons on Dash—Eights, and Four Forward Speeds Popular—Springs, Self-Lubricating

The trend in mechanical design as shown in the automobile models for 1930, already broadcast, is toward an increase of power in every price class. This sounds familiar as horsepower has been creeping up ever since Elwood Haynes completed his first one-horsepower motor vehicle in the first year of the automobile industry.

With the compression ratio appearing to have reached its practical limit, the chief method of increasing horsepower has been by the enlargement of bores. Among the cars using this plan of increasing power are six of the leading American makes with a wide variety of models, ranging in price from \$1000 to \$4000.

In line with the predictions made last spring, the eight-cylinder engines have become popular in every class for 1930.

The plan of developing additional models, largely from existing parts, is being adopted generally in the industry. These cars, intermediate in size between the usual standard models, are also intermediate in price.

One of the best known American manufacturers has adopted the down-draft carburetor, in which the air enters at the top and the mixture leaves at the bottom, following a downward course from there on. The advantage of this system is that it follows the natural course of passage rather than to depend on forced draft to carry the fuel along after leaving the spray nozzle.

Simplicity is the engineering keynote on the new cars. In line with this idea the starter button has been removed from the foot board and placed on the instrument panel or dash.

The original idea in placing the button on the foot board, some distance to the right of the accelerator pedal, was to shorten the length of the starter cable as much as possible. Shorter starting cables reduce the voltage drop, sharpening up the flow of starter current and sending more quickly the most possible power into action. Keeping the button under hand control means that the possibility of blindly starting the car is done away with almost altogether.

In the announcements of cars for the coming year the most universal adoption along continental lines is the use of four-speed transmission with the third speed noiseless. Some makers have built into their cars a three-speed transmission with the second speed silent.

In one machine herringbone gears

are used for the silent geared speed. They are naturally silent in action, but do not lend themselves to meshing by lateral shifting. By utilizing a positive clutch and keeping the pinions and gear in mesh continuously this trouble is overcome. The tendency toward noisy operation is further guarded against by cutting the gears with teeth of different pitch.

Two cars have given up the cantilever springs which they have used for many years, using the shackled type of cushioning instead. By this method the front springs are shackled at both ends, one of the two shackles being restrained by coiled springs in its motion around its pivot connection to the frame. Two of the new cars have all chassis springs filled with lubricant, with the idea of keeping the interleafs lubricated during the life of the car.

A.M. BRAUN INC. HAIRDRESSER

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Butterfield 7372—4000

SUNDIAL Art-Book-Card Shoppe

Now in our new enlarged shoppe on 8th floor at 33 West 42nd St.
Order Personal Christmas Cards Now
33 West 42nd St., New York

Hats of Exclusive Design

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27 EAST 48th STREET
NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY
RAYMOND
BEAUTY SALON
STYLIST IN
HAIR CUTTING
Specializing
In All Branches of Work.
Mr. Raymond, formerly known as Mr. Francis of ROBERT, Fifth Ave.
Telephone Wickersham 4652
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NEW YORK CITY
Restore your garments to their new and fresh colors
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Hosiery, Underwear and Novelties Most Orders Filled
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Our specialty: CHICKEN CHOW MEIN every evening
Orders taken for Cakes, Pies, Salads, Sandwiches. Also catering to private parties.

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- 1 Otter Coat 275
- *3 U. S. Broadtail 90
- 1 Alaska Seal 250
- 1 Brown Caracul 175
- 1 Tropical Seal 195
- 6 Black Caracul 100

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SHOES for MEN
Unusual Values in Women's and Children's

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Old Shoes

were this man's hobby

OLD SHOES were textbooks to James Coward, honest shoemaker down on Greenwich Street, New York. This one told a story of a foot fitted "too short" . . . that one of unsupported arches and so on . . .

By finding out the things that were wrong in the shoes people had worn, James Coward learned to build shoes right. Shoes weren't just so many pieces of leather and so many hours of work to this young shoemaker. He intended to build better shoes . . . shoes that would wear longer, feel more comfortable, and support the structure of the arch.

That he did build them that way is attested today by the three mammoth shoe stores that bear his name. And it's still our policy . . . better shoes . . . more comfortable shoes.

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Shoes and Hosiery for Men, Women and Children
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WEEL, WJAR, WTAG, WCSH, WTIC, WEAF

Just as James Coward discovered how to build arch support into a shoe to make it comfortable, so many people have discovered with the aid of a skilled fitter one particular Coward last that seems perfectly adapted to their own feet. Such a last as the one over which the shoe pictured is built, for instance, is preferred by a multitude of women for its comfort and real relief.

Thousands of shoes have been built over this last because so very many women follow it year in and year out.

The foot greets it cordially as old friend that it is . . . the eye delights in its thoroughly modernized styles and smart leathers.

- Black satin, suede trim \$11.85
- Black kid, lizard trim \$12.85
- Patent leather, lizard trim \$12.45
- Brown kid, lizard trim \$13.45

Only Three Teams Now Left in the Undefeated Class

College	Won	Tied	Lost	P.C.
Tennessee	5	0	0	1,000
Georgia	4	0	0	1,000
Duke	4	0	0	1,000
North Carolina	4	0	0	1,000
Vanderbilt	4	0	1	800
Kentucky	3	1	1	650
Louisiana	3	0	2	500
Alabama	4	0	2	650
Virginia M. L.	4	0	2	500
Georgia Tech.	4	0	2	500
Virginia	3	0	2	500
Georgia Tech.	2	0	4	333
Virginia	1	2	2	333
Maryland	1	1	3	250
North Carolina	1	1	3	250
South Carolina	1	0	3	250
Sewanee	0	0	3	0
Mississippi A. & M.	0	0	3	0
Alabama P. I.	0	0	3	0
Alabama P. I.	0	0	6	0

Play on Mudd Gridlrons

North Carolina, Vanderbilt and Florida, defeated but once, and the leaders fall. Tennessee retains the lead among the high scorers with a 20-0 victory over Georgia Tech. The defensive team having allowed only 13 points, all of which were made against defense.

Alabama, who has been considered proven to be the most vulnerable, opponents having amassed 215 points. E. H. Rouse, who has been named as the leading individual scorer, scoring a

mighty 80, tackle, were the big defensive stars for the Yellow Jackets. McGaughy '30, halfback, starting in both an offensive and defensive role. Jacob Johnston '30 at tackle, was the hero of Tennessee's great line play. The ends, Smith and Brantley '31, played a perfect defensive game.

Tulane Defeats Sewanee

Tulane defeated Sewanee 18 to 0 at New Orleans to keep its high place in the South. The game was won by a team that fought the hard way.

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Journey's End

by R. E. Sheriff

FULTON Wed. 48th St. Evns. 8:30
Matinees WED. & SAT. 2:30

GEORGE M. COHAN'S GAMBLING

The Talk of the Town.

Maryland provided the big upset of the Conference day by defeating Virginia Polytechnic Institute, 14-0. The team, coached by H. C. Byrd, in reaching top form in the season, came through for a first victory in the organization.

The first half was no avail. The Generals were downed after Patrick Mitchell's fullback, had slipped off tackle for two yards and the first score.

In the second quarter, on a 22-yard pass from Capt. J. C. Sloan '30, quarterback, to J. L. Peyton '32, end, the second score climaxed a steady drive which began with a punt coming over the last mark. A 44-yard dash by J. Labac '31, General quarter, after

Kentucky Wins Another

Kentucky continued its splendid march at the expense of Virginia Tech in Saturday's Fighting Cadets game, 12-9 in a morning game at Lexington, Va. Kentucky could not get going in the first half and the Cadets led 6-0 through the first quarter. In the second half, the Blue Grass team got off to a lead when Capt. W. E. Covington, No. 30, fullback, kicked a placement punt for 38 yards, the first in four days. The kick was blocked by opponents on the 5-yard line. V. M. I. came back with a bucking and passing attack that finally sent John Biggs' 30, fullback, over the top for two touchdowns and a score. In the second half it was all Kentucky with Covington leading off long gains ranging up to 70 yards.

arterback, to score three touch-
 downs.

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Shubert APOLLO	Eves. at 8:20
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Ex. Sat. 1	Prices: Even.
Mat., Heat Seat \$1.60	Wed. & Sat.

AFTER DARK

The Thrilling Melodrama

WILBUR	EVENINGS at 8:20
Pop. 2d Mat. Sat.	

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the *Swaying the World*
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y R. C. SHERRIEF **END**

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Otis Skinner AS
"PAPA JUAN" in
"A HUNDRED YEARS OLD"

Thompson Co., Knoxville, Tenn.
EUGENE T. McEVER '31
University of Tennessee Football Team

<p>Gators, Florida gained a lead in the first half when LeRoy Bethea 31, halfback, tossed a pass to D. H. Van Arman 10, fullback, for a 10-yard touchdown. Clemson came back in the third period and scored on a pass to R. M. Jones '30, end. In the fourth period, the Gators' attack began a hard drive into the weakening Clemson line and a sustained march. Capt. R. B. Cawthon '30, fullback, drove for the touchdown that brought the score to 14-0.</p> <p>The Gators' attack in the fourth featured the Clemson attack with a 32-yard dash from scrimmage.</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>2-Tennessee.....</td> <td>53</td> <td>15-Yale.....</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1-Georgia.....</td> <td>52</td> <td>16-Indiana.....</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0-S.M. Methodist 52</td> <td>51</td> <td>6-Florida.....</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6-South.....</td> <td>46</td> <td>6-Illinois.....</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1-Purdue.....</td> <td>45</td> <td>19-New York.....</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0-Louisiana.....</td> <td>13</td> <td>24-Aburn.....</td> </tr> </table>	2-Tennessee.....	53	15-Yale.....	1-Georgia.....	52	16-Indiana.....	0-S.M. Methodist 52	51	6-Florida.....	6-South.....	46	6-Illinois.....	1-Purdue.....	45	19-New York.....	0-Louisiana.....	13	24-Aburn.....
2-Tennessee.....	53	15-Yale.....																	
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6-South.....	46	6-Illinois.....																	
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0-Louisiana.....	13	24-Aburn.....																	

60	215	132
GEORGIA TECH. KENTUCKY		
27-Miss. A.C.M. 13	40-Marshall.....	
7-No. Carolina 18	40-Willis & Lee.....	
10-Tulane.....	39-Georgia.....	
14-Tulane.....	33-Centre.....	
6-Notre Dame 26	44-Clemson.....	
10-Tulane.....	33-Alabama.....	
0-Alabama 14	23-Va. M. L.....	
80	121	231

12	Clennson ... 0	0-Virginia A.M.I.
12	Kentucky ... 23	7-Florida ...
142	N. C. State	61 217 DUKE ...
6	Wash. & Lee ... 27	19-Mercer ...
0	Clennson ... 26	7-Pittsburgh...
8	Wake Forest ... 6	13-Annapolis...
0	Clennson ... 24	12-Charlotte...
0	No. Carolina ... 23	13-Boston ...
0	Davidson ... 3	23-Louisiana State
12	Davidson ... 19	17-N. C. State ...
52	SEAWANEE	163 114 CAROLINA ...
46	Bryson ... 0	27-Erskine ...
6	Transylvania ... 6	0-Virginia ...
14	La. State ... 27	26-Maryland ...
12	Cumberland ... 1	11-Piedmont ...
7	Alabama ... 35	14-Clemson ...
6	Old Miss ... 6	27-Citadel ...
0	Southwest ... 0	0-No. Carolina
0	Tulane ... 18	2-Furman ...
112	TENNESSEE	107 137 TULANE ...

[illegible]

Final match, against Rockaway					
Prominent tennis players made up					
a greater part of the Nassau team,					
including J. J. McCloy, Harry Brunle					
Hunt, T. Dickinson, Bruns, and					
were the only victors for the losers, while					
the other two also showed good squash					
matches. Darwin P. Kinsley					
of the University Club champion,					
made his first appearance of the season,					
but was hardly up to his best					
drops, dropping the first game to Mc-					
cloy. The summary:					
METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS					
CLASS A TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP					
UNIVERSITY CLUB 4, NASSAU					
D. P. Kinsley Jr., University, defeated					
J. J. McCloy, Nassau, 14-8, 15-13,					
15-12.					
R. F. DeVoe, University, defeated H. T.					
Dickinson, Nassau, 11-15, 9-15, 15-12,					
15-12.					
D. L. Nightingale, University, defeated					

H. Cartmell, Nassau, 11—15, 15—7,
15—6, 15—11.

Harry Brumie, Nassau, defeated S. H.
Milbin, University, 15—8, 15—11, 10—15,
15—11.

Dr. R. N. Pierson, University, defeated
L. Maxwell, Nassau, 15—7, 15—8,
15—14.

GREENEALF WINS TWO MORE

E. Ralph Greenealf of New York can-
caded two more victories from Peter
Berski, the champion, in their 12-
cick billiards match at the Twentieth
century Billiard Club, Boston, Wednes-
ay. The former champion played in
form and kept the play moving.
Greenealf won the afternoon block, 125
84, and the evening encounter, 125 to
leading five blocks to one. Greenealf's
century run was 43 while Berski
scored a 56.

Rowland B. Haines, Columbia University Club, the national champion the way, by swamping Harvey Meyer of the City Athletic Club, 11-5, 11-5.

Charles H. Leonard, Jr., Lehigh of Crescent Athletic Club, winner of the tournament for the last two years, also through in conceding the match to the home club, 15-11, 15-7.

Milton Baron, fourth in the national ranking list, and leader in the world in the South Sea tennis club, also displayed his finest squash tennis, defeating J. C. Lyons, of the home club, 11-5, 11-5.

Baron is one of the most powerful players in the game, and Baron was kept busy to handle his wallons. But Baron overcame the local stars in the second game with almost as much vigor as Lyons.

Harry F. Wolf, the home club

Wohn from T. L. Bates, Yale Club, by default.
M. H. Westerfield, New York A. C. defeated Fergus Reid Jr., Yale Club 15-11, 15-1.
W. H. Whittemore, Fraternity Club

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Bridgeport—Newhall's, 1105 Main St.
Middletown—Bunce's, 378 Main St.


B. W. Richert, New York A. C., defeated S. S. Whitehouse, Princeton C. 15-11, 15-6.
J. C. Lyons, New York A. C., defeated J. C. Lyons, New York A. C. 15-11, 15-6.
J. C. Tredwell, Crescent A. C., defeated H. Sonneworn, Yale C. 15-13, 15-0, 15-8.
L. S. Green, City A. C., defeated N. M. Kirkland, New York A. C. 15-11, 15-11.
R. M. Kirkland, New York A. C., defeated P. J. Cohanlan, New York, 15-18, 15-13.
E. R. Larigan, Crescent A. C., defeated Barnwell Elliott, New York C. 15-10, 15-7.
J. C. Lyons, Yale Club, defeated L. Samuels, City A. C., 15-11, 8-15-13.
J. C. Lyons, Crescent A. C., defeated E. J. Gleason, New York A. C. 15-6, 15-4.
H. F. Wolf, New York A. C., defeated F. A. Sieverman, City A. C., 15-13, 15-13.
F. A. Sieverman, Jr., Park Avenue


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R. & R. Plum Pudding,
35c, 65c, \$1.00 can
Heinz's Plum Pudding,
20c, 45c, 75c can
Friend's Mince Meat, 30c can
Heinz's Mince Meat, 30c 5oz can
Heinz's Mince Meat, 35c, 65c jar

Tea Garden Mince Meat, 80c jar
Cold Table Cluster Raisins, 50c and 60c lb
Loose Table Raisins, 45c lb
Mixed Nuts (our own mixture), 38c lb
Paper Shell Pecan Nuts, 75c lb

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Candles in packages or bulk,
Olives, Pickles, Salted and Un-
salted Nut Meats, Glace Fruits,
French-American Soups, and
everything else for your Thank-
sgiving dinner.

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College defeated the University of Mexico in the second game of interest in the football series between the two schools. The score was 28 to 0. This game was a part of the dedication ceremony of the Workers' Athletic Field at Valbuena. The Mexican team fielded its first game to Louisiana College, 19-0, on Oct. 10.

Mississippi College scored three touchdowns in the first quarter for a 21-0 lead. Mexico found itself after the first period and held the American team to one late touchdown in the period when Mississippi managed to put over a fourth score.

The final touchdown was followed by a game by the Mexican players, which nearly carried them to the final touchdown in the history of Mexican football before the game ended. When the final whistle blew, Mexico had the ball on the Mississippi College 10-yard line, after a long march.

THREE ATHLETES INELIGIBLE

SANTA CLARA, Calif. (AP)—O. Guidi Simoni, John Casanova and Marvin Owen, three outstanding athletes of the University of Santa Clara, have been declared ineligible today for further collegiate athletic competition, on the ground that they had signed away their amateur status in contracting optionally to play with the Seattle club team of the Pacific Northwest League.

The announcement of disqualification was made today by Prof. William B. Owens, president of the National Association of Stanford University and President of the Pacific Coast Conference.

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CALIFORNIA VS. STANFORD

Win or Lose, the Latter Will Not Take the Coast Championship

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STANDINGS	W	L	T	P.C.
California	4	0	0	1,000
Southern California	4	0	1	800
Stanford	4	0	1	800
Washington State	4	0	1	800
Oregon	4	0	1	800
Idaho	4	0	1	800
Oregon State	1	0	4	200
Montana	0	1	5	0
Washington	0	1	5	0
U. C. L. A.	0	0	3	000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MOSCOW, Ida.—Championship honors of the football campaign in the Pacific Coast Conference will be decided at Palo Alto this Saturday when University of California, undefeated, meets Stanford University, once defeated. This is their traditional big game. No matter which wins there will be a champion, but the champion will not be Stanford because of a little matter of percentage. For a team which has a chance with California is University of Southern California.

A victory for Stanford, which has won four and lost one would not give it the winning percentage, but it would force California down and let Southern California come up. Southern California, which has won four and lost one, plays seven games to Stanford's six and California's five. This will all be perfectly clear after Saturday.

Three coast members are to participate in intersectional games, but as none affects national honors they are overshadowed by the title struggle at home. University of Washington, obtaining another "moral victory" Saturday, visits Prof. A. A. Stagg's men at University of Chicago, and Oregon State catches Detroit University at Detroit. University of Oregon, again a victor and tied with Washington State for northern division honors, enters its post-season schedule as host to the University of Hawaii at Portland in the first game of the season.

The Islanders, who have won three and lost one, play at home, University of Idaho, again defeated, appears faced with an impossible task in invading Southern California, meeting the Trojans at Los Angeles. Washington State and Gonzaga, both victors last Saturday, meet at Spokane. University of Montana and U. C. L. A. draw a breathing spell.

Golden Bear Favored
 If California defeats Stanford, and most of the critics favor the Golden Bear, California will have its first pennant since the "wonder team" days of Andrew Smith. But if Stanford wins Coach G. S. Warner will be handing Southern California a championship on a silver platter. A Stanford victory will create a situation like this: Southern California with six games won and one lost will have a percentage of .857; Stanford, five won and one lost .833; and California, four and one, .800. U. S. C. would get the title by .024 per cent.

On a comparative basis the Bears are stronger. Coach H. H. Jones of Southern California said California had the best team he had seen since coming west. California, it is true, caught the Trojans in a let-down the week after the difficult Stanford game. A recount of other Golden Bear achievements, however, shows their power.

California, crossed the continent early in the season and defeated Pennsylvania, 12 to 7, came back and defeated the powerful Olympic Club team, 21 to 19, the next Saturday. The Bear 33-18 victory over Montana conclusively proved that California has backfield talent.

California has an excellent line, its strong points being Capt. R. M. Riegels '30, center, H. M. Gill '30, and L. R. Pitts '30, guards, and R. G. Avery '31, and E. L. Thornton '31, ends. The big gun in the Golden Bear backfield is Ben Lom '30, halfback. California has a possible advantage over Stanford in its forward passing. It was through aerial play that California eked out a 7-0 win over Washington last Saturday. Outcharged by the battling Huskies, California won by speedy aerial thrust in the final quarter. John Goehran '30, Husky quarter, fumbled on Lom's 33-yard line and R. A. Gill '32, Bear fullback, recovered. Four plays later, two of them passes from Ben Lom '30 to L. G. Eisan '30, quarterback, California had earned perhaps the hardest victory of the year. Eisan caught a pass from Lom to score. Merle Hufford '32, Husky halfback, again won the shining light on his team. Holding Stanford and California to single touchdown scores on successive Saturdays indicated that the Huskies are strong.

Washington, defeated or tied in every Conference game, may yet achieve distinction out of the Conference against Professor Stagg's men. Stanford was defeated Saturday by Santa Clara, the second time in three years this small non-Conference college has fooled the Cardinals. Coach G. S. Warner thought Santa Clara was a second and third team job, but when a touchdown was scored in the first few moments he sent in the regulars. Nevertheless, Santa Clara won 13 to 7. Stanford getting its lone score on a pass from Herbert Plabacker Jr. '30, fullback, to H. P. Robert '30, halfback.

New Tricks Expected
 Coach Warner has a fine team and at every big game introduces some new tricks. Warner team has made good use of the lateral pass this year with H. P. Robert '30, fleet halfback, making some fine runs. Stanford has a few surprise players whose appearance has been awaited. William Simkins '30, hero of the Army game last year, and R. A. Rinalta '31, a racing model halfback, are about due for an appearance.

Oregon and Washington State are tied, four won and one lost, for northern division honors. Washington State experienced more difficulty than Oregon winning its last start although opinion was the Oregonians had the harder assignment. Montana's sophomore team appears to have arrived. It outpassed and outscored the Cougars, but Washington State won 13 to 0, both touchdowns being registered by E. L. Schwartz '30, fullback, which boosts his lead as the front scorer in the Conference. C. A. Ellingsen '31, and A. M. Buckley '30, fleet backs, again starred for the Cougars while the passing of J. S. Morrow '30, Montana quarter, was a source of constant worry to the Washington Staters. Oregon's terrific power attack overwhelmed Oregon State, 16 to 0. Oregon, however, paid dearly for the victory and the Hawaii game may see the Oregon team minus the fine playing of J. W. Kitzmiller '31, quarterback.

Washington State may have a difficult time with Gonzaga at Spokane Saturday. The team of R. L. Matthews, who coached Idaho's first coast Conference eleven, defeated Idaho, 29 to 14, another of the upsets of last Saturday. Forward passes defeated the Vandals. Idaho's halfback, Orville Hult '30, backfield captain, and W. L. Kershnik '30, scored the Idaho touchdowns. A. E. Spaugh '32, shifted from center to guard, played a good game.

One-Point Victory
 Southern California was the victim of an upset. Coach K. K. Rockne's men defeated the Trojans, 13 to 12. This is the third in four years that Notre Dame has defeated Southern

California by the margin of one goal kick and it appears that Chicago is an unlikely place for Trojan kickers. Some 12,000 saw this game, a new record for the season. Notre Dame outplayed the Trojans. Southern California scored on the second play after acquiring the ball in the first period, a 30-yard pass from M. D. Duffield '31, quarter, to Marger Apsit '31, halfback, who ran 20 yards to score. Duffield missed the kick. S. R. Saunders scored the other Trojan points when he returned a kickoff 95 yards to the Notre Dame goal. This time J. A. Muehle '32, fullback, was called upon to try for the extra point, but his kick went wide.

Southern California narrowly averted two additional Notre Dame touchdowns. D. C. Moses '31, fullback, recovered a Notre Dame fumble on the Trojan 2-yard line and a Notre Dame 30-yard line almost completed over the goal line.

Providence Takes Lead in Standing

Defeats New Haven Eagles 3-2—Springfield Beats Philadelphia

CANADIAN AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE	W	L	T	Pts
Providence	2	0	8	4
New Haven	2	1	8	2
Springfield	1	2	7	8
Philadelphia	0	2	5	10

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Two goals by Chapman and another by Hart gave the Providence Reds a 3-to-2 victory over the New Haven Eagles in a Canadian-American Hockey League match here Wednesday night. The Eagles made a bid for the game in the final period, but an alert defense checked their scoring attempts at one goal by Hughes, his second of the game.

The victory puts the Reds into undisputed possession of first place in the league race. Chapman scored both his goals in the opening period, while Hughes was scoring his first for New Haven. Play was exceptionally fast in this period, but slackened for the remainder of the game.

Providence will play the Boston Tigers in the first Can-Am game at this building. The Tigers can tie the Reds for the lead by winning this encounter. These two teams met in the finals of the playoff last season, Boston winning two and holding the Reds to tie scores in the other two games. The summary:

PROVIDENCE—NEW HAVEN
 Hart, Gaudreault, Desy, Iv
 Chapman, L. Murray, c.
 Gagnon, Cormier, r.
 Bouchard, Chouinard
 Carson, Paulhus, id., r.
 Lesieur, Paulhus, id., r.
 E. Murray, g.
 Score—Providence 3, New Haven 2.
 Goals—Chapman 2, Hart for Providence; Hughes 2 for New Haven. Referee—W. A. Shaver and W. J. Stewart. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Even with Ludovic Lapointe, the new wing from Kansas City, in the lineup, the Philadelphia Arrows were unable to secure a Canadian-American Hockey League conquest Wednesday night. Springfield, making its first appearance of the season, won an exciting overtime match, 3 to 2.

Jackson scored for the Philadelphia Arrows early in the second period, but Carrigan tied it up near the end of the session. Dillon put Springfield ahead in the third period and Bradley's goal near the close sent the match into an extra period.

McGowan scored the winning goal on a pass from Carrigan. The goal-tending of Lamontagne and Roberts featured, each player making many spectacular stops. The summary:

SPRINGFIELD—PHILADELPHIA
 Dillon, Murphy, lw., r.
 Carrigan, Filkin, Maracle, c.
 Callighen, Wilson, rw., lw.
 Seibert, Dey, id., rd., Peters, Coulter
 Mansey, McGowan, rd., id., id.
 Lamontagne, g.
 Score—Springfield 3, Philadelphia 2.
 Goals—Carrigan, Dillon, McGowan for Springfield; Jackson and Bradley for Philadelphia. Assists—Carrigan, Dillon for Springfield; Cahill 2 for Philadelphia. Referee—R. D. McKenzie and D. A. Davin. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Pacific Coast Scores
STANFORD—OREGON STATE
 45-W. C. Army 0
 6-Olympic C. 0
 57-Idaho 12
 46-Oregon St. 7
 6-Santa Clara 0
 33-Calif. Tech. 0
 6-Washington 0
 7-Santa Clara 13

CALIFORNIA
 76-U. C. L. A. 0
 21-Oregon St. 7
 64-Washington 0
 64-Oregon St. 7
 7-Stanford 0
 66-Nevada 0
 12-Notre Dame 13

WASHINGTON STATE
 45-Col. of Idaho 0
 36-Mt. St. Charles 0
 6-California 13
 20-Washington 13
 58-Whitman 6
 2-Oregon St. 41
 41-Idaho 7
 13-Montana 40

MONTANA
 18-Anaconda M. 2
 13-Mt. St. Charles 2
 6-Washington 6
 0-Idaho 19
 47-Int. Mountain 0
 21-Mont. Col. 14
 24-Billings 55
 0-Wash. St. 13

WASHINGTON
 47-Whitman 0
 6-Montana 4
 0-So. Calif. 48
 15-Wash. St. 20
 0-Oregon 14
 73-Puget Sound 0
 6-Stanford 7

EIGHT PLAYERS TO COMPETE
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Eight players will compete in the annual United States amateur Class A 182 balling billiard tournament at St. Louis, which has been set to start March 2. G. Raymond Collins, president of the National Billiard Association of America, announces that the University Club will stage the affair. The entry list will include the winners of the seven sectional 182 tournaments, and the holder of the crown at the time the championship is played. M. C. Wallgren of Everett, Wash., the present amateur 182 champion, recently defeated Percy N. Collins of Chicago in a 300-point match. Even if he wins the title, Wallgren will meet R. V. Fessenden of Madison, Wis., in a challenge match this month.

PELTZER GRANTED PERMISSION
BERLIN—Dr. Otto Peltzer, once Germany's premier middle distance runner, has been granted permission by the German Amateur Athletic Association for three starts each in the United States and Australia.

England Defeats Wales in International Soccer Game

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—England's much discussed national association football team gained its largest victory over Wales in 21 years by 6 goals to 0 at the Stamford Bridge grounds, here Wednesday, and did so in such an impressive and masterly fashion that it will carry the confidence of the "fans" into "the" match of the season against the present international champions, Scotland.

As England has previously defeated Ireland and Scotland has vanquished Wales, the result of this season's tournament will hinge upon the Anglo-Scottish game at Wembley, April 5. Whatever happens in Scotland's forthcoming clash with Ireland, a victory at Wembley will give England first place in the final standing—a position it has not occupied by itself since the season of 1912-13. Since then it has shared it only once with Scotland, four seasons ago. The question of goal average does not enter into reckoning this particular competition.

Although the Englishmen's win here Wednesday was by such an overwhelming margin, it was only in the second half that play became uninterestingly one-sided. The visitors began with all the fire and thrust that makes Wales such a serious opponent in these games, and but for a most disappointing weakness in the center of the forward line, must have at least equaled England's half-time score of two goals. The other forwards played brilliantly in midfield, combining as neatly as if thoroughly accustomed to working together, but, as there was no aggression in the middle of the vanguard, opportunity after opportunity was thrown away.

After the interval the Welshmen arranged their side, the center-forward being transferred to outside right and Leonard Davies leading the attack. But by the time these alterations were made the English eleven had got into its stride and the halfbacks had settled down to a form that was a revelation in its skill and purposefulness. They defended stoutly and at the same time afforded close support to their forwards.

All the front line did well and none did better than G. H. Cassell who has developed from a merely accurate marksman into a polished raider. He scored three of England's goals—the first with a lightning shot that the goalkeepers could hardly have seen and the second he nodded into the net with his head. The third he obtained after a wing-man had cleverly drawn the defense. Two other scores came from the boot of T. C. F. Johnson and another from Hugh Adcock.

The Welsh forwards had a tendency to overelaborate their combined play in midfield and though it was all deftly and dashingly accomplished and pretty to watch, it did not get them far in the second period against England's experienced halves and backs. The Welsh defenders got through a heavy afternoon's work in creditable style. England's team was hefty as well as clever and the critics believe that it is not likely to be changed much for the great game with Scotland.

In the series with Wales, England has won 32 games against 6 and has scored 133 goals to 16. Nine matches have been drawn. The summary:

ENGLAND	W	L	T	Pts
Wales	6	32	0	12
Scotland	1	1	1	3
Ireland	1	1	1	3
Denmark	1	1	1	3
France	1	1	1	3
Belgium	1	1	1	3
Sweden	1	1	1	3
Norway	1	1	1	3
Finland	1	1	1	3
Denmark	1	1	1	3
France	1	1	1	3
Belgium	1	1	1	3
Sweden	1	1	1	3
Norway	1	1	1	3
Finland	1	1	1	3

DALE W. LASH TO COACH
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—The basketball squad at Wesleyan University is to be coached by Dale W. Lash, who helped William W. Wood with the football men. Lash is a former Springfield College star. The letters available are Capt. T. W. Millsap '30, T. F. Howard '31, H. Ward '30 and L. S. Nye '30, while J. W. Owen '31, who was ineligible part of the season last year, is again in good standing.

WILLIAMS FACES HUNTER IN FINAL
Gain Title Round After Hard-Fought Battles
PINEHURST, N. C.—Massachusetts and New York will be represented in the final round of the fourth annual Carolina golf championship tournament at Pinehurst as the result of the semifinal round played Wednesday. The survivors of the semifinal round were James T. Hunter of North Adams, Mass., and Winthrop Williams of New York.

Hunter advanced by defeating William A. Rupp of Buffalo, N. Y., while Williams defeated the international entrant, Kuper P. Barlow of Montreal. Both victories were scored on the nineteenth hole, after hard-fought battles from the start of the round. The summary:

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CAROLINA GOLF TOURNAMENT—Semifinal Round
 First Division
 Winthrop Williams, New York, defeated Kuper P. Barlow, Montreal, P. Q. 1 up (19 holes).
 James T. Hunter, North Adams, Mass., defeated William A. Rupp, Buffalo, N. Y. 1 up (19 holes).

COLLEGE CROSS-COUNTRY
 West Point 22, New York 33.
COLLEGE SOCCER RESULT
 West Point 2, Springfield 2.

CONCRETE IS LAID
NEW YORK—The cornerstone of the \$5,000,000 Downtown Athletic Club building, at 18 and 20 West Street, was laid Wednesday afternoon by Walter L. Conwell, president of the club. The new building, which is already half completed, is to be modernistic in design and is expected to be completed by June 30, when it is hoped that the membership quota of 5000 will have been reached. An indoor golf course will occupy one entire floor, and there will be a swimming pool measuring 25 by 30 feet.

TARGET SHOOT WON BY BEAVER
SHOEMAKERSVILLE, Pa.—Walter Star, Beaver of Berwyn, breaking 118 out of 150 clays, won the Auld Lane Syc Cup event, featuring the annual fall registered target shoot of the Schuylkill Valley Shooting Association, today. Edwin Sell of Intervilla, a promising amateur, finished runner-up, with 147 targets scored.

COLBY ELECTS DONOVAN
WATERVILLE, Me.—Wallace A. Donovan '21 of Waterville, backfield star, has been elected captain of the Colby College football team for 1930. He is one of the best backfield men ever developed at Colby.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL RESULT
 Miss. Col. 20, Mexico 0.

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Margaret Joan—Authoress

By MARY F. MOORE

Part II

THE days slipped on through autumn and toward Christmas, and still no editor professed himself overjoyed to have discovered Margaret Joan. But she managed to carry on with her writing, and when the plodding seemed no good, and she felt discouraged, she told James Typewriter and Adolphus Cat that she was quite sure there must be a good time peeping round the corner somewhere.

Nearly every Saturday afternoon was spent with the Bainbridges, who insisted on hearing all her latest stories. But one day, when she arrived, she found Mrs. Bainbridge ready to go out.

"I wondered, my dear, if you would come with me to buy some material for a frock," she said. "I do like to have someone with me when I choose things."

"Why, certainly," answered Margaret Joan.

She knew, of course, just the sort of thing that Mrs. Bainbridge would choose—something nice and quiet in color. But she was entirely wrong.

"Somehow," remarked that small lady as they entered the shop, "I fancy a bright red. It's such a delightful color, isn't it?"

Margaret Joan loved red herself, but the idea of Mrs. Bainbridge in it was out of the question. "Don't you think navy would be better for you? Red is more for dark people," she suggested.

Mrs. Bainbridge's Strange Taste

"Well, I used to be dark once—quite as dark as you, my dear," Mrs. Bainbridge maintained, and red she bought.

"Don't you like this shade?" she said, pointing to some red crepe de chine.

"Yes," said Margaret Joan, "it is my favorite color."

That settled it—red Mrs. Bainbridge wanted, and red she bought.

"Now we'll go to the pattern department," she said.

They trailed upstairs and searched through book after book, and at last the little lady pounced on a style.

"There!" she said, delightedly. "How do you like that?"

"Very much, for someone tall and slim," answered Margaret Joan, her heart sinking.

Mrs. Bainbridge eyed it critically. "Yes," she said, "I will certainly choose this one."

It was calamitous to think of, but when the girl tried to dissuade her, Mrs. Bainbridge said, "If you like it, it must be all right."

Margaret Joan said very little on the way home, for she was feeling quite distressed at the result of the afternoon's shopping. Perhaps I could help matters if I offered to make it up, she thought. But when she suggested it Mrs. Bainbridge answered promptly that she was going to manage the whole thing herself, adding that she knew exactly what she wanted.

"Poor little dear!" thought Margaret Joan, and was so concerned that her writing suffered that week-end.

Once or twice after that she inquired how the frock was progressing, and then forgot about everything but the approaching Christmas holidays. But the episode of the frock was to have an important influence on her future.

She had promised to skip home to the little village for the holidays, and so on Christmas Eve she said good-bye to James, bestowed a "Happy Christmas" pat on Adolphus Cat, and hurried off to catch her train.

Home Once More

At the end of her journey, the family met her in a flock, escorted her home, helped her to unpack, and made her the heroine of the season. And because she had enjoyed herself so thoroughly all through the holiday, it was rather a blue Margaret Joan who returned to town a few days later to face the New Year in rooms alone.

But, waiting with other correspondence and greeting cards, was a note from Mrs. Bainbridge asking her to spend New Year's Day with them. And Margaret Joan went with joy.

Sitting by the fire she told them of all that had happened at home, and how she had had several new ideas for stories which she was intending to work out as soon as she had settled down again.

"I really feel that I am progressing a bit," she said. "One or two editors have told me to persevere. So that's something!"

"Persevere," grunted Mr. Bainbridge, "they want to persevere themselves, and learn when they've got hold of a good writer."

Margaret Joan laughed. "I wish you stood in the great men's shoes," she said. Then she followed Mrs. Bainbridge upstairs to see the new red frock.

It lay on the spare room bed, glistening and gleaming delightfully. But it certainly did not look the sort of frock a sober, elderly lady should wear.

"Just slip it on so that I can see how it hangs," said Mrs. Bainbridge. "I don't suppose I could get into it. I am so tall," said Margaret Joan, but she put it on all the same, and turned round to show it off.

"Why, it fits you perfectly! I do hope you will like it," said the little beaming lady. "Now, come and show it to Dad."

"Oh, but—you don't mean—that it's for me?" exclaimed Margaret Joan in astonishment.

"Who else? You didn't suppose that an elderly, stout dame like myself would wear anything so bright, did you?"

Then Margaret Joan understood why Mrs. Bainbridge had seemed to have such poor taste in dress on the day they went shopping together. She had had this gift in thought all the time, and had been trying to find out what the girl liked best.

home with a few more ideas for her stories. She had been collecting them all through the holidays, and now she seemed to have found the finest of them all. So, late though it was, James was dragged out from his corner nest the splendid idea should slip out of reach and up the chimney before she had really grasped it.

"I cannot think why this never occurred to me before," she said to herself, as she finally hopped into bed in the small hours of the morning.

She was so busy the next night, and for some time following, that Adolphus Cat felt himself badly neglected. At first he sat with his back to her, to show his disgust, and when that had no effect, and he declined to let him sit on her desk and wave his tail over the typewriter, he took himself to the roof, and organized a cat concert.

Eventually, Margaret Joan finished the work she had set out to do, and when she had posted it, and heard it "plop" into the letter box, in sheer joy she jumped the low railings that surrounded the flower beds outside the post office.

This was the first story that Margaret Joan had kept entirely to herself, and so the Bainbridges were most curious about it.

"Can't we even hear the title?" they begged.

But she shook her head. "I wouldn't so much as dream of whispering it to myself," she laughed. "You can never be quite sure that even a whisper won't gossip with its neighbors."

But she promised they should hear all about it if it was a success, and with this they had to be satisfied.

And now the time crawled slowly for Margaret Joan. One week, two weeks, three weeks, and then, instead of the large fat envelope that brought her stories home to roost, a small, thin one arrived.

Of it, she took herself to the Bainbridges that very evening.

The current copy of the Fireside World was lying on a stool by the fire, and as she had no stories with her, she sat down to read the printed ones aloud. Presently she heard a whisper, "That's you all over again, William," and then another, "That's you, Maria!"

Margaret Joan smiled, and when she had finished the tale looked across at the two dear people.

"Well, what a remarkable thing!" began Mrs. Bainbridge, but her husband interrupted her.

"Maria, that naughty friend of ours over there has put us into a story. Don't you see?"

"Oh? I never did!" And Mrs. Bainbridge promptly dropped three stitches in her astonishment.

He was right, of course. Margaret

Joan admitted it, and showed them the check she had received for the story.

"What I can't understand," said Mrs. Bainbridge, when her stitches were safely on the needle again, "is why all those editors refused your beautiful stories about lords and ladies, and then took one about such ordinary people as Dad and me?"

But Margaret Joan was wise now. "Because those lords and ladies were just creations on paper, and you and Mr. Bainbridge are real and wonderful people," she said. "I realized that when I was here on New Year's Day."

"I think the red frock must have had magic stitched into it, for it seemed to open my eyes when I put it on."

She laughed, and then added, "And now I shouldn't wonder if you have given me the key to the door of success."

And in that she turned out to be perfectly right.

For a long time Mr. Appleby did not speak, but suddenly he grasped Don by the shoulders and said:

"Have you got that flashlight of yours handy?"

Wonderfully, Don found the flashlight, one of the ordinary three-cell type with push button, and presented it to Mr. Appleby.

"During the war I was captain of a signal unit," began Don's uncle. We signalled with lights at times when our power units failed. Now perhaps you and I together with Tom can work out something. Run over and get him and tell him to bring over his flashlight, too."

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Farm Girls Build Their Poultry Houses



During the Autumn Season These Girls Are Taught to Make Their Own Poultry Houses, Runs and Nest-Boxes to Accommodate the Birds During the Forthcoming Winter. They Are Also Being Taught to Prepare and Put in the Finishing Touches to a New Poultry House.

Joan admitted it, and showed them the check she had received for the story.

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Flashlight Signaling

ONE dark afternoon, Don looked longingly from his studies over to his chum's window in the house across the way. How he wished there might be some way for him to talk to Tom! But neither of the boys had telephones in their homes.

A knock on the door brought him from his dreaming, and his uncle opened the door.

"Hello, my boy, why so downcast?" he said, noting Don's sober look.

"I want to do something I can't," replied the boy.

"What is it this time, laddie? Can I help?"

"I'm trying to figure a way to talk across the street to Tom from this window. I've tried putting up a wire but it's no use. Mother won't have it."

For a long time Mr. Appleby did not speak, but suddenly he grasped Don by the shoulders and said:

"Have you got that flashlight of yours handy?"

Wonderfully, Don found the flashlight, one of the ordinary three-cell type with push button, and presented it to Mr. Appleby.

"During the war I was captain of a signal unit," began Don's uncle. We signalled with lights at times when our power units failed. Now perhaps you and I together with Tom can work out something. Run over and get him and tell him to bring over his flashlight, too."

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as a quarter of an inch in the light would cause a change of direction of more than 200 yards at five miles.

Their success with the small lights was wonderful. Mr. Appleby being able to read every message they sent. The boys have since signalled over as great distances as 10 miles. They use their flashlights every time they go hiking, and each time they are more enthusiastic over this new and fascinating sport.

Thanksgiving Party Games

HERE are some jolly games to help along the fun at Thanksgiving time. They may be played after the family dinner by the members of the home circle and will also lend themselves well to any Thanksgiving social affairs including more guests.

A Thanksgiving Hand Shake is a jolly way of starting the fun. Each person participating has the right hand slipped into a paper bag, which is held in place by a rubber band placed about the wrist. At a given signal everyone begins shaking hands with everyone else. Each time one person shakes the hand of another he or she must express thankfulness for knowing or meeting the latter. For instance, a player unacquainted heretofore with another might say, as the hand shaking took place, "I am very thankful, indeed, to know you." Upon shaking hands with an old acquaintance the player might say, "I am very thankful to have known you so long," or some similar expression.

At the end of a set period time is called and inspection made of the paper bags on the hands of the players. A suitable prize is given the one whose bag is in the worst condition on the assumption that his or her hand shaking and thankfulness have been the heartiest.

A Race

A Race to the Thanksgiving Table. For this game the picture of a Thanksgiving table is fastened to the wall with thumb tacks. To the table are attached as many four-yard lengths of narrow white tape as there are participants in the game. Each person is given a pair of scissors and takes hold of one of the free ends of the tape. When the signal is given for the race to start, each participant begins cutting his or her piece of tape. The object is to see which person can first reach the Thanksgiving table by cutting the strip of tape in two without severing either of the two resulting pieces.

Turkey Catch. Preparatory to playing this game the hostess should fasten on the walls with thumb tacks as many turkey cut-outs as there are players, less one. These turkey cut-outs should be distributed about the room and within easy reach of those taking part in the fun. When all is in readiness the players form a circle and trip gaily about to the strains of lively music. When the music suddenly ceases, all rush after the turkeys, each trying to catch one.

Dot and Dash

It did not take long to become acquainted with the feel of their instruments, and then the boys commenced practicing the code with their flashlights. Tom ran over to his room, and darkening their rooms, both set to work. A short flash for the dot and a long flash for the dash.

For some time Don practiced the letter "A" with its dot and dash, as shown in the table, until he was quite proficient in sending this letter. Then he switched to "B" which presented a different problem with its dash and three dots. So on through the alphabet went Don taking each letter singly until he was able to run through the 26 letters rapidly.

Mr. Appleby had impressed it upon them that it was necessary to pause between letters and words. Carefully, Don spelled out the word "Donald," flashing the beam against the wall of the room. He felt quite thrilled when he realized that soon he and Tom would be holding lengthy conversations across the street.

After they had had sufficient practice alone, Mr. Appleby called the boys together. "Now you may send signals from your windows. Tom, go over to your window. When you are ready to receive, swing your light from side to side so that we may know when to start."

First Messages

Don's first message was "Hello Tom!" "Hello Don!" he received in return. After a few minutes of sending and receiving, Don was interrupted by Mr. Appleby who said:

"You must stop a little longer between your words. It is difficult to read unless you make a longer pause. At a longer distance the light would look as though it were burning steadily rather than flashing a message."

After this lesson the boys signalled for hours at a time, never tiring of the fun. Time passed quickly as they talked back and forth with perfect ease over their windows. Every afternoon after school they spent an hour or two experimenting in different forms of messages.

Mr. Appleby was so pleased with the boys' progress that he spent more and more time with them. While they were practicing he worked on a new light, one throwing a 500-foot beam. This he attached to a telegram key and a buzzer.

"Now, boys," he said one day, "the next time you go hiking I want to go along. We will make some tests at long range, say about five miles. I shall use this big light and you may try out your small ones at that distance."

At Long Range

On the following Saturday, with their knapsacks filled with blankets and food to last until the next Monday morning, and their lights carefully packed, the trio set out for the woods. Swinging joyously along, the boys thought eagerly of the signaling they were to do that night.

Long range signaling had to be done at night, because, as Mr. Appleby had told them, the lights would not show up well in the daylight at a long distance.

It was a busy day for all three, as they scurried about finding vantage points from which to work. Night came at last and found the boys on one hill and Don's uncle on another, with a five-mile gap between them.

With eager eyes the boys stared in the direction of the hill upon which Mr. Appleby was stationed. Suddenly out of the darkness a light swept from side to side. Flashing his beam, Tom directed the signal. The boys had already wedged their lights between several small stones under Mr. Appleby's orders, because he had explained that a movement of as little

The Mail Bag

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

Although I have been reading the Monitor for many years I have never written before. I am a member of the Sunday School of Thirteenth Church of Christ, Scientist. I think the purpose of the Mail Bag is delightful, and I wish it continued success.

I have traveled all over our own country, especially in the South and West, and have spent several years in Colorado. I love the mountains, although they fill me with awe. This past summer I visited the Gulf of Mexico, and Old Mexico. I was most thrilled by my visit to the Alamo at San Antonio, Texas, where 300 of our brave pioneers fought in vain against the Mexican troops. The original bullet-riddled doors, 30 years old, are preserved, and also valued possessions of the men. There are some inspiring letters written by these great characters just before their defeat. The letters hold no resentment for the Mexicans, just love and encouragement for their families. For instance, a player unacquainted heretofore with another might say, as the hand shaking took place, "I am very thankful, indeed, to know you." Upon shaking hands with an old acquaintance the player might say, "I am very thankful to have known you so long," or some similar expression.

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STOCK PRICES

DISPLAY SOME IRREGULARITY

Movement Is Narrow and Orderly—Market Closes Strong

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NEW YORK—Financial markets were somewhat mixed, but gave more encouragement to the constructive side than to the pessimistic. Cotton sold off on the bullish government pricing statement, but the market was held to have discounted the report. Wheat was buoyant. Under the influence of easy money, the bond market broadened out, but there was some irregularity in prices.

Stocks met profit-taking from the start but were so well absorbed during the first two hours that in the final trading, with the help of lower call money and expectation of a sharp drop in brokers' loans and a reduction in the discount rate, the market rallied briskly. Each selling which the market underwent without giving much ground, of course, strengthened confidence.

While there is a large body of opinion which holds that no great haste need be made to buy stocks, the period of declining prices is receding into the distance. Selling was more near the top. Volume was smaller at well below 3,000,000 shares.

Cheaper Money Policy
So far as the money market is concerned, a further reduction in the New York Federal Reserve Bank's discount rate is logical, especially in view of the avowed check on the Federal Reserve Bank with the Federal Reserve authorities. The drop in Boston's rate yesterday from 5 to 4 1/2 per cent likely will be followed by reductions in other cities as soon as further repayments of discounts are made by member banks.

At present the large amount of out-of-town money in New York is proving to be somewhat of an embarrassment, and no one expects the Federal Reserve Bank to prefer to see it return home and be used to reduce member bank borrowings. A lower rate at New York would help to accomplish this.

Another barrier to a lower rate here was removed this morning when the Bank of England ordered a 2 per cent cut in its discount rate to 5 per cent. A spread of 2 per cent between New York and London would, it was feared, precipitate a heavy gold movement to Europe, but a 4 1/2 per cent discount rate here now would merely restore the present spread, which has not been attended with gold shipments.

The Street's first interpretation of the lower Bank of England rate was that London expected another decline here, soon, if not immediately.

Bank of England Position
Although the Bank of England's gold holdings are still near the lowest point at which it is judged they should be allowed to fall, recently the bank has been able to buy open market gold, and last week its holdings rose by about \$1,000,000.

Meanwhile the banks' reserve ratio has risen to 33.50 per cent, as compared with 27.75 per cent on Oct. 26, when the discount rate advanced from 5 1/2 to 6 per cent. Sterling and other foreign exchanges were strong today, in spite of the reduction in the London bank rate. That may be interpreted as London's guess that a comparable reduction in the New York rate is inevitable.

Call money today renewed at 5 per cent and again declined to 4 1/2 per cent around noon. Money was plentiful outside the city, but not in the city and the time money market is merely a nominal one. The attempt of some dealers to establish a 3 1/2 per cent rate for 90-day bills, but not entirely successful, but the bill rate is nevertheless below 4 per cent, as against a 4 1/2 per cent on Oct. 15.

High-Priced Railroads
High-priced rails are looking up. Rather sharp advances have been scored in the group in the last few days. Some of the rails have risen 100 points during the smash, but few dropped to such high yields as were to be found here and there among the industrials.

Although the gains in earnings over last year are likely to be less marked in the remaining part of 1929, the leading roads are nevertheless enjoying record-breaking earnings. Such roads as Atchafalaya, Union Pacific, Norfolk & Western, Chesapeake and Ohio, and Chesapeake & Potomac show much larger earnings per share than comparable industrials.

It will take a considerable business depression to raise any question of a reduction in dividends. On the contrary, some increases are in prospect. Many of the stronger roads now pay out less than 50 per cent of earnings to their stockholders. A flip is given the rail market by the feeling that the cause of nervousness will be helped by the break in stocks.

Short-Term Investments
Money seeking short-term investment is termed in the money market as being in excess of demand. With an overcrowded call money market, and with a disinclination of brokers to borrow time money, banks and others with idle funds, which it is not desired to put into bonds, are rather hard put to find suitable short-term investments, giving satisfactory yields.

The point is made that a strong market for public utility operating companies may very easily develop in the near future. The sharp rise of these stocks earlier in the year was due in large measure to moving up the floating supply by holding companies, investment trusts, trading corporations and the like.

On the decline it is altogether probable that holding companies have increased their purchases of subsidiary companies stocks simultaneously with a reduction in margin holdings. The public, such a removal of stocks from the market would make the remaining stock more susceptible than ever to buying stimulants.

Although only a laborious and time-consuming calculation will disclose the actual depreciation in the market value of stocks during the break, the stock exchange's compilation of the value of listed stocks as of Nov. 1 gives a good clue to the total.

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One Minute
Biographies.

Who: KATE GREENAWAY.

Where: England.

When: Nineteenth century.

Why famous: An English artist and
illustrator of children's books. She
was born in London, the child of John
Greenaway, a draftsman and en-
graver of note. Having studied her
art for some years, Kate held her
first exhibition of water colors in
1868. Thereafter, from time to time,
she placed her illustrations on public
view, and official recognition of her
achievements came in the form of
membership in the Royal Institute of
Painters in Water Color. But her
skill as an illustrator of children's
books has carried her fame around
the world. Ruskin praised her work;
so did distinguished critics of other
lands.

These entrancing illustrations ap-
peared first in the magazine, *Little
Folk*, then in the illustrated *London
News*. In 1879 was published Miss
Greenaway's "Under the Window," of
which it is said that 150,000 copies
were sold and various translations
made. Her Birthday Book, Mother
Goose and Little Ann were almost as
popular. And each year, with one ex-
ception, from 1882 to 1897, were
issued the *Kate Greenaway Almanacs*,
now so sought after by collectors.
The artist illustrated an edition
of the *Pied Piper of Hamelin*, but
she preferred to illustrate her
own texts. To know Miss Greenaway
was to be delighted at an experience
of the most extravagant of her admirers
could have hoped. A happy, charm-
ing person she was, very shy of pub-
lic attention.

Miss Greenaway's illustrations be-
ing ageless, genuine pleasure may
always be had from an examination of
them. They are full of a delicate
and a fanciful grace. Exquisite little
figures in frilled costumes and poke
bonnets of the early nineteenth cen-
tury; the most alluring of back-
grounds, prim houses lining primmer
streets and squares; daintiest color-
ings of gray-green and rose and
yellow. Everybody loved these pic-
tures; everybody still does. It was
said in *Kate Greenaway's* own time
that she "dressed the children of two
continents."

In Lighter Vein



Polite Old Gentleman: "Ah! Good
morning, Betty—excuse my gloves."
Betty: "That's quite all right—mine
have got a hole in 'em!"

A Large Field

Excitedly the manufacturer of the
world's greatest insect powder burst
into his export office.
"Hey!" he bellowed. "Have we got
an agency in Egypt?"
"Why—er—no, sir."
"Well, why haven't we? I saw a film
of the pyramids last night, and it said
they were covered with millions of
hieroglyphics."—*Legion Weekly*.

One More

Guest: "Only once in history has
the personality of a great singer in-
spired a great chef in the naming of a
masterpiece—when we got the *pêche
Merlan*."
Flapper: "Oh, but I'm sure you're
wrong there. What about the oyster
Patti?"—*Humorist*.

Poetic Justice

Small-Town Judge: "You are fined
\$5 for speeding. Have you anything
to say?"
Tourist: "Only this: the man who
arrested me was hiding behind the
'Welcome' sign!"

Help Needed

Mistress (to maid): "If such a
thing as this occurs again, Louise, I
shall have to get another maid."
Louise: "I wish you would, ma'am.
There is quite enough work for two
maids in this house."—*Pearson's*.

Proof Enough

Teacher: "Give me three proofs
that the earth is round."
Pupil: "The geography book says so.
Dad says so, and you say so."—*Uk (Berlin)*.

Only Once

Old Lady: "My poor man, I sup-
pose you have had many trials in
your life?"
Friend: "Yes, ma'am, but only one
conviction."—*Boston Transcript*.

The Finger-Prints Prove It!

Mother: "How far have you read
in your new book?"
Teddy: "All but the clean pages!"

A Quotation for Today

WHERESOEVER the search after truth begins,
there life begins.—RUSKIN

Odds and Ends

Automobile States

California now has the record of
one automobile for every 2.8 persons,
while Nevada follows closely with
one for every 2.8 inhabitants.

Philadelphia Inquirer: Columbia Uni-
versity has a photographic record that
contains more than 200 dialects, but on
an average night it's possible to hear
that many on the radio.

Oldest Tree

The "bald cypress" tree which has
been standing at Santa Maria del
Tula, Mex., is considered to be the
oldest tree in the world. It is
estimated to be 6000 years old.

Arkansas Gazette: The big Dornier
airplane made a flight the other day with
169 passengers aboard. Its collegiate
capacity hasn't yet been estimated.

Steel Houses

Steel houses, complete with mod-
ern conveniences, which can be
erected on their sites in a few hours
are part of a new housing scheme in
Paris.

Playgrounds for Golfers

There are 4200 golf courses in the
United States, of which about 1650
are nine-hole courses and the re-
mainder 18-hole courses.

Chattanooga News: A writer urges
that inventors should produce a method
of shaving in one minute, instead of 10.
One idea is to run quickly round the
face with a blowlamp.

A Reminder

Wordsworth, a teacher on her
trip abroad enjoyed Dove Cot-
tage most and wanted to share that
pleasure with her classes. She col-
lected pictures of the cottage, and
was able to get a pamphlet which
described the rooms when Words-
worth used them. By using this folder
to interpret the pictures, she hoped
to give her pupils a vivid impression
of the home where he and his sister
had lived so simply—that home
which had fostered much of his best
writings.

The Children's Corner

Edward Elephant's and Percy Pig's Watch

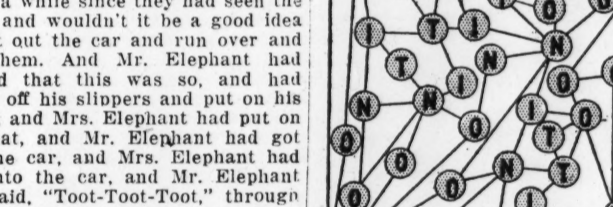
IT WAS a pleasant autumn eve-
ning some weeks after the Pigs
and Elephants had returned from
beautiful Pollywog Island where they
had spent the summer. Percy Pig
and Edward Elephant were in bed
and asleep. Perhaps they were dream-
ing of Pollywog Island and the fine
times they had had sailing with Uncle
Hugo Elephant in his yacht *Goldfish*.
Anyway they were both in bed and
asleep, and whether they were dream-

ing about anything at all, or what
they were dreaming about, doesn't
make any difference in this story.
The important thing is that they were
in bed and asleep, and the reason it
is important is because it was time
they were.

After Edward Elephant had kissed
Mr. and Mrs. Elephant good night
and gone to bed, Mrs. Elephant had
remarked to Mr. Elephant that it was
quite a while since they had seen the
Pigs, and wouldn't it be a good idea
to get out the car and run over and
see them. And Mr. Elephant had
agreed that this was so, and had
taken off his slippers and put on his
shoes, and Mrs. Elephant had put on
her hat, and Mr. Elephant had got
into the car, and Mr. Elephant had
got into the car, and Mr. Elephant
had said, "Toot-toot-toot!" through
his long nose, and away they went.

When they got to the Pigs' Mr. Pig
and Mr. Elephant shook feet, and
Mrs. Pig and Mrs. Elephant embraced
each other warmly, and everybody
said how long it had been since they
had seen each other, and Mr. Pig put
another log on the fire, and Mrs. Pig
insisted on giving Mrs. Elephant the
most comfortable chair, and Mr. Pig
passed around a big paper bag full
of peanuts. And of course they fell

Monitor Puzzle

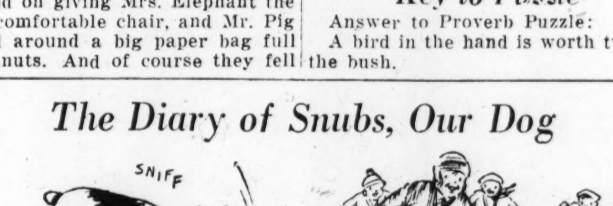


Start on the M in Lower Left Corner,
and Ending on R in Upper Right
Corner, Spell the Word "Monitor."

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Proverb Puzzle:
A bird in the hand is worth two in
the bush.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



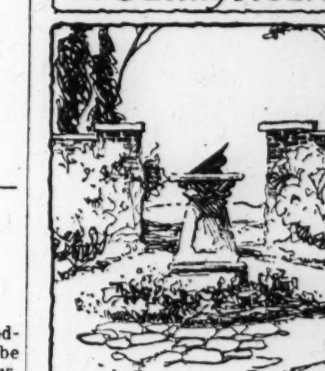
Mrs. Simpson gave me
a hard job today—She
asked me to find the
Boss and tell him to
come home—

Well, he was playing football
and I ran after him and barked and
wiggled my tail and told him his
mother wanted him—But it
didn't do any good—

And finally I was
all tuckered out
and had to quit—

And I was about to go
home without him when
suddenly it began to rain
to beat the band—

And then you should have seen him skedaddle for home in a hurry!

I Record only
the Sunny Hours

A Reminder

Wordsworth, a teacher on her
trip abroad enjoyed Dove Cot-
tage most and wanted to share that
pleasure with her classes. She col-
lected pictures of the cottage, and
was able to get a pamphlet which
described the rooms when Words-
worth used them. By using this

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Stalin Tosses Another Overboard

THE expulsion of Nikolai Ivanovich Bukharin from the political bureau of the Communist Party has profound significance for Russia and the world. From the Communist standpoint this is a distinguished career. In contrast to Trotzky, he has always been considered orthodox—until lately. As far back as 1906, a mere lad of eighteen, he joined the party and became a leader in secret revolutionary student organizations. He also was successful in organizing strikes, both in Moscow and Petrograd. As a result he was chosen to the important Moscow committee of the party at twenty years of age. In 1910 he was arrested and exiled to Siberia, but escaped abroad, where he remained until the revolution of 1917. He lived in Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden and America. In the course of his travels he came to know Lenin intimately and was considered one of his most brilliant pupils. Immediately after his return to Russia following the March revolution he became editor of several of the Bolshevik papers. During the same year he was elected a member of the central committee of the party.

No doubt his most important claim to renown is due to his editorship of Pravda, the official newspaper of the Communist Party, and to the fact that he succeeded Zinovieff as head of the Communist Internationale. He is author of what to the Bolshevik mentality are notable volumes, ranking him as the chief theoretician of the party. They include "The Crisis of Capitalism and the Communist Movement," "World Economy and Imperialism," "The Proletarian Revolution and Culture," "The Theory of Historical Materialism" and "A B C of Communism."

Bukharin's downfall has its humorous side. He who anathematized Zinovieff and Trotzky is now himself anathema. He who directed worldwide propaganda is himself the victim of it. Then again, what becomes of Communist theory when its chief philosopher is officially declared bankrupt of authority?

Bukharin is now out of Pravda, out of the Communist Internationale and out of the Political Bureau—completely shorn of power. His humiliation is a further index of the concentration of power in the hands of the dictator, Stalin, who has gradually been antagonizing and expelling one after another of the old guard. First it was Trotzky, then Zinovieff, Kamenev, Radek and a host of others. Finally Tomsky and Rykoff fell from grace, although not from office. Today Bukharin is tossed overboard. Stalin remains in complete control of party and state.

There is nothing remarkable in the methods used; politicians the world over know them. Stalin is an opportunist, a middle-of-the-road man, who plays one revolutionist against another, always to the advancement of Stalin. On any moot point he can rely on winning support from the central committee of the party. He is now so powerful that it is doubtful if any group longer dares oppose him.

The expulsion of Bukharin has significance as an indication of the decline of the Communist Internationale. Stalin is a firm believer in rebuilding economic stability, in establishing an industrial nation, in demonstrating Communism in Russia, minimizing for the present its efforts at revolutionizing the world. To this extent the displacement of Bukharin is of importance to other countries.

More Ford Help for the Farm

MRS. HENRY FORD'S exhibition before the Women's National Farm and Garden Association of the model roadside stand for the sale of farm produce should not be hid under a bushel. The stand is described as being "made of old boards and whitewash, and so cheap that no farmer can say he cannot afford it," and thoughtful farmers are perhaps even now looking over their old boards in preparation for another summer.

As motorists multiply, so does the farmer's opportunity to do a roadside business under the pleasing slogan, "Fresh From the Farm." The movement, now spreading throughout the country, to protect rural and suburban landscape against a growing disfigurement by roadside enterprises will also be helped by Mrs. Ford's device of old boards and whitewash, and it appears to be generally accepted that an honest farmer thus selling his honest vegetables is well within his constitutional rights and secure from interruption. The roadside stands whose presence is stirring communities to action for the prevention of more and more of them are, one might say, the stands that bark. Concerning these, a planning-board poet has written in a fine frenzy:

One swallow does not make a spring.
One roadside stand is not a string.
But that one stand, it is a hunch,
Will soon be followed by a bunch.

But there is no doubt that the farmer, broadly speaking, could improve his method of display; and that by so doing he would increase his sales. He may well and wisely preoccupy himself during the winter with thought of Mrs. Ford's model stand. His intentions, however, must comport with its rugged sincerity. On such a stand vegetables fresh from the farm will compose their own symphony of colors—its very austerity will

betray the vegetable whose complexion is no longer fresh. Mr. Ford has done much to help the farmer transport his produce. It is interesting to see Mrs. Ford doing something to help him sell it at home.

The President and Business

CONFIDENCE in the business situation in the United States, and a thorough conviction that nothing in the line of commercial or industrial depression is going to follow the stock market panic, are expressed by leaders of American industry in the series of telegrams to The Christian Science Monitor which has been appearing during the last three days. It may well be doubted whether a more general expression of business optimism gathered from so eminent a list of representatives of big business has ever been published. And the tone of each and all of these messages is that the United States in its industrial, financial and commercial conditions is impregnable to any assault.

The losses sustained by many people in the collapse in Wall Street are recognized and deplored. And yet these heads of great corporations unite in describing the numbers of such victims as negligible in comparison to the vast size of the American home market, and in laying emphasis upon the fact that speculation and business are entirely distinct activities. As Dr. Klein of the Department of Commerce justly declares: "The stock market is not the principal barometer of business." And he lays emphasis upon President Hoover's statement that "the fundamental business of the country—that is, production and distribution of commodities—is on a sound and prosperous basis." These are the expressions of public men greatly concerned with national prosperity and in a position to observe it in all its phases. The Monitor's symposium of business opinion demonstrates the fact that the leaders of industrial concerns hold opinions identical with those of the President and the Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

Nevertheless, President Hoover has promptly taken steps to give assurance that the conditions resulting from the Wall Street disaster shall not result in limiting employment or industry generally throughout the country. His summons this week to the White House of the responsible heads of the great railroad systems, and his request that they undertake at once the fullest line of building and extension work, is in absolute accord with the promises he made during his campaign. It is the initiation of that policy of so distributing the work of great corporations as to make their activities greatest during the periods when business depression is threatened. The railroads have responded cheerfully to the President's summons, and the amounts which they declare will be expended by them in construction work in the next year are estimated at a billion dollars.

The example thus set has been most commendably followed by the Mayor of New York City, Mr. Walker, who has called together his heads of departments and outlined a public works program also involving the expenditure of a billion dollars, which he urges should be pressed during the coming year. The United States Government will likewise expedite its public building construction. The President proposes following up the conference of railroad heads as speedily as may be by similar efforts to enlist other great industrial concerns in the task of carrying on construction work and extending the field of employment in every possible way. Beyond doubt the influence of the Administration in this direction will be widely felt. As a factor in allaying any mental unrest on the part of the public, caused by the stock panic, its value will be inestimable.

The public is watching the activities of President Hoover in this direction with interest and with sympathy. He was selected for the Presidency because of the wide belief of the American people that he possessed exactly the intellectual qualities that would enable him to cope with just such a situation as now confronts the country. Already he has manifested an alertness to conditions, and a readiness to undertake the task, which justify the confidence which the people reposed in him.

Revising Long-Forgotten Laws

THE British Government has appointed a strong committee under Sir Thomas Inskip, former Attorney-General, on which the Church of England, Nonconformists, and politicians are alike represented, to go into the whole question of the state of the law—remnants of the days of John Bunyan—which allowed John Henry Stevens, a Cambridgeshire landowner, to be sent to prison last July, by order of a consistory (ecclesiastical) court, for refusing to repair a church as required by the old deeds of land he had purchased. After being in prison eight days, the accused was released under an order made by the ecclesiastical authorities on his paying £50 and "costs" (legal expenses).

The case has attracted much attention in England as indicating the need for revising long-forgotten statutes which, however suitable they may have been in conditions existing hundreds of years ago, are quite inappropriate to those of modern times. The objection taken is not so much because of any impropriety in the infliction of the penalty of imprisonment—supposing a breach of contract to have occurred and to have been persisted in—as because the tribunal which tried the case was a purely ecclesiastical one, whereas it is clearly expedient that disputes involving property should be settled in the ordinary courts of justice.

A Technique for Radio Debates

THE recent radio discussion of "The English Character" between Salvador de Madariaga and André Maurois, with Desmond MacCarthy as interlocutor, showed that this kind of item in the British Broadcasting Company's programs can both give amusement and stimulate thought. In discussions which the British Broadcasting Company has occasionally radio-cast it has attempted to preserve a strictly informal atmosphere, hoping thus to convey across the ether something of the light, easy charm of good conversation between intelligent people in congenial surroundings. But experience has

shown that the ease and lightness are very difficult to maintain when a definite conclusion has to be reached at a particular time, and that talkers are very rare who can be depended on to deliver impromptu epigrams into the microphone at sufficiently short intervals.

Previous discussions have therefore tended to sag and grow desultory and aimless long before it was time for them to finish. In this latest debate, however, the British Broadcasting Company provided against this danger by installing Mr. MacCarthy as interlocutor, so that, since both Señor de Madariaga and M. Maurois spoke impromptu, the talk preserved its freshness and spontaneity, without running the corresponding risk of breakdown through momentary lack of inspiration, because whenever there was the faintest suggestion of such a collapse, Mr. MacCarthy intervened with an opportune and more or less prepared question. The British Broadcasting Company has thus put into operation a valuable technique for radio discussions.

James Melvin Lee

FROM his vantage point as director of New York University's department of journalism, James Melvin Lee cast an analytical eye over the whole fabric of American newspaperdom. After ten years of preparation in extraordinarily varied newspaper offices, Dr. Lee came to New York University in 1910—a pioneer in the teaching of journalism. From then on his influence was strongly manifest, not only in the university lecture halls where the methods of journalism were being weighed, measured, and finally taught, but in the thick and press of city rooms and editorial offices as well.

Dr. Lee and his colleagues in forward-looking universities in other parts of America were able to obtain locus standi for the journalism school within the profession, and working out from this as a base convinced newspaper men that after all there were ethics in the profession which might be codified and guarded in the quiet of academic halls. How right they were is becoming increasingly apparent. Now, as broadcasting and television begin to encroach upon what had been an exclusively newspaper field, leaders in the profession are foreseeing that broader culture, better preparation, and truly incisive authority on the part of working press men are needed to guarantee the place of the newspaper in a changing world. In furnishing this background, Dr. Lee helped to begin a tremendously significant work, and surely as the years go by his services will be gratefully remembered in a newspaper hall of service. His was always an influence for constructive and responsible journalism.

A Magic Carpet for Children

AS REGULARLY as autumn's equinoctial rain, comes the observance by American booksellers and publishers of Children's Book Week. Not that there is any logical connection between the two phenomena, unless it be the spectacle of the ordinary citizen tipping back his dripping umbrella while he presses close to a shop window crowded with alluring children's books. Perhaps noticing also an accompanying poster, he reflects with gratification that there must still be plenty of children willing to stay away from the motion picture theaters, sprawl upon their own hearth rugs and read—that is to say, provided such a sacrifice is made worth their while. Then, with intent to help along the good work, the ordinary citizen enters the shop and, in the process of selecting just one fairy story for just one youthful acquaintance, rediscovers his own childhood.

Never since John Newbery began to publish books for children at the Sign of the Bible and Sun, in St. Paul's Churchyard, during the reign of George III, have so bewilderingly many of them been offered in one literary season. A few years ago that season was counted fortunate which welcomed one really excellent picture book, whereas this present season boasts at least twenty-five. As to the corresponding improvement in the quality of text and illustrations, words are feeble things to expatiate upon present splendors. At last it is recognized that children not only deserve, but appreciate the best.

Meanwhile perhaps the most arresting fact about the new books is their quality of world-wideness. Both writers and publishers were of course powerless to foresee the visit of a British Prime Minister to the United States; they could not know how steadfastly would present expectations be focused upon that vision of a world consciousness which must result in world peace. Yet, miraculously, the new juveniles reflect this identical vision, seeming calculated to put the American child in rapport with children in Poland, Hungary, Germany or Czechoslovakia. Here, if you will, is the legendary magic carpet turned practical.

Editorial Notes

The problem of the tramp still baffles Britain. Many solutions are offered. J. T. Gibbons, founder of the Wayfarers Benevolent Association, wants him treated with more respect. "Ask him in," he says, "and give him a meal at the table and friendly words." His advice is born of charity. In putting it into practice, however, there is need of making sure that encouragement is not given to vagrancy.

It has been said that true poetry comes to a man only occasionally. It might be added that many do not recognize it when it does come. We know a man who, while he would probably scoff at being called a poet, likened a white birch, seen against a gray November sky, to a "chalky finger brushed across a blackboard."

When a fir tree estimated to be 800 years old was encountered in the path of a new highway in the State of Washington, the road builders split the road in each direction around the tree. That represents true appreciation of the right-of-way.

A new English flying boat is made entirely of metal. Not so many years ago mariners were scoffing at the idea of a ship made entirely of iron.

Savings accounts are still listed at par.

Home Is Whereat?

"LA-DE-DA! La-de-da!" Serena sang in marching tempo as she stomped up the steps at the rear of the house, and grasped the handle of the back door. "Ump! De-DE-de-de, la-de-da!" The way she whipped open the door made one suddenly conscious of the comparatively frail construction of modern dwellings. "La-de-da! La-de-da!" Slight earthquake tremors warned of dancing in the entry.

"Mornin', honey!" The door flung aside, and Serena's jovial bulk swept in. Suddenly the kitchen and house were flowing over with the forces of life and laughter. "Good morning, Serena! It's a lovely day, isn't it?" "Yes!" she was all fun, "a good-for-nuttin' day, suah nough."

"Good for nothing?" A gale of giggles proclaimed that the victim had fallen into the trap.

Demurely she made it clear. "Oh, no. Good for nuttin'; fo' gettin' nuts out in th' hills." "Oh, yes, indeed. A lot of old chestnuts, I suppose!" "Well," she appreciated our little joke to the utmost, "ol' o' new, I knows a man an' lil' feller whut's out th' aft' 'em 'smornin'."

"I has," her eyes were moist with mirth or some other emotion, "a c'nundrum 'bout 'em to asks yo'."

"M-hm? A c'onundrum?" "Yes'm. I asks yo', whe'eat is home?"

"Why, er, they say—"

Serena chuckled and interrupted. "Yo' don't need think whut they says in books, 'cause this ain't outa a book. This's my own c'nundrum. Maybe in I was t' tell yo' my 'sperience wi' th' man an' lil' feller, yo' could guess th' answer. But lawsy, we ain't got time fo' such foolishness as yarin', now has we, honey." She turned determinedly to the tubs.

"Oh, but how will I know about it if you don't tell me?"

Earnestly and very obviously Serena mastered her reluctance to tell the tale, and then ruined the act by bursting into delighted laughter.

"Inn yo' 'sist, I does," she acquiesced. "Does yo' 'member," she began, "how my boy, Jim, he's Bro' Clew wi' th' lil' feller up t' th' chu'ch? He do, an' they likes my boy, Jim, lots. He's real int'rested in 'em. Learnin' 'em t' bang one anoth' with a football now."

"Well, one day 'bout a month ago, Jim, he comes home fom' playin' all down in a mouf an' dirty. One's 's bad's tof' I jus' wanted t' put 'im in a tub, do'es an' all. So I says, 'Yo' git outa them things an' give 'em t' me, an' go wash up yo'self. Big man whut he is, he do it like he was still my lil' boy, an' back he comes in his swell an' blue an' purple stripes!"

Serena sighed gusty pleasure in this radiant raiment before she returned to her narration.

"He sits on a arm of a chair, awingin' a leg, an' finally he says, 'Oh, ma! An' again, 'Oh, ma! An' then it comes out, that one o' th' lil' feller, Georgie Lee, has been orphanated sudden."

"Jim, he walks up an' down, all upset. 'He ain't got no relations, ma,' he says, 'an' they is talkin' o' puttin' 'im wi' that ol' skintint, Rast', wh'd jus' as soon wuk 'im t' a frazzle t' earn 'is keep. They say, 'Who else wants a hungry, nine-year-ol' boy?' It ain't right, ma; he's plumb full o' music, an' sings great, an' oughta be where he's gettin' some he's an' trainin'."

"I goes on washin' out Jim's things, an' he goes on walkin', till at las' he says: 'Ma, can't yo' do suthin'?"

"I rinches an' wrings, an' then I says: 'I'll go an' see. Jim he leaptrogs ove' a chair an' hugs me like eveythin' was all fixed."

"So the nex' thing we is ove' t' where Georgie done

live, an' the' is a big crowd o' folks buzzin' an' millin'. I looks 'roun an' the' is lil' Georgie standin' by hisself, dull-lookin' out th' windo', bitin' his lip an' tryin' t' fin' his hankie in all his pockets."

"I gits near an' han's 'im a hankie sly, an' then I goes ove' 'wh' Bro' Rast' is argyvin' an' lissen. He are sayin' how 'course lil' feller like Georgie ain't much good, but he is willin' he should wuk in his 'baccy sto' an' sell papers, an' do othe' jobs. 'Maybe he do like music, but we gotta be practical about this, we is,' he says, an' glares 'roun'."

"He is 'sprised when I 'grees. 'Them's wise words yo' utters 'bout bein' practical, Bro' Rast'. An' since Georgie heah won't be much good t' wuk fo' a few days, supposin' I takes 'im an' feeds 'im up, an' men's his clo'es. Does yo' 'low th'as practical?' They is all please, an' we goes back home wi' Georgie."

"Th' tears is beginnin' t' come, so when we is home, I sets down an' takes 'im on my lap. 'Theah, theah, honey!' I says, an' he thows 'is arms 'roun' my neck an' cries: 'Oh, Mis' Booker, nobody done want me no more! I ain't no good no nuttin'!"

"Sh! honey, 'tain't so! I says, 'The Lord musta needed yo', o' He wouldn't've made yo'."

"We rocks back an' fo' th', an' I starts thinkin' how it looks like Georgie needs a home, an' how nice a home is, an' how Jim, an' John, an' Luely, an' me is 'le pin' an' lovin' one anoth'. Then somehow my min' runs on, an' thinks o' po', lone Mist' Walker in ouah chu'ch, how he was in the War, an' things made 'im bitter, an' how his gal done run away fom' 'im, an' how he jus' kep' to hisself mo' an' mo', an' how he made lotsa money, an' then in' folks spoke nice to 'im, he says to hisself: 'They is af' my money, they is.' 'His house suah is no home,' I goes on, thinkin' out loud."

"To' man, I says to Georgie. 'He's bad off, yo' nobody t' hearten 'im up. Almos' nobody can, he won't let 'em. To' man,' says Georgie, shakin' his head, 'cain't nobody?'"

Serena beamed like a big summer sun. "Right then a idea pops in fom' somehw'es. Ain't it funny 'bout ideas? One minute yo' don't see 'em, an' th' nex' they is twinkin'."

"She was greatly amused at this conceit, but shortly went on: 'I grabs Georgie, an' sets 'im on his feet. 'Maybe,' I says, 'they can, maybe yo' can. Maybe yo' is th' only one in th' worl' who can, an' it's whut yo' was made fo'. Is yo' willin' t' go an' try t' hearten up po' Mist' Walker, bring 'im fun an' love?'"

"Georgie's eyes was shinin',"—so were Serena's and someone else's—"an' he says, 'Yes, does Mist' Walker really need 'im?' I tol' 'im he did, awful bad, too. We is laughin' an' cryin' wi' happiness, an' befo' I could get on, 'whut he was doin', Georgie runs t' th' do' an' is out. 'Come come, I rushes af' an' vells. 'Come back, an' let me wuk th' tears off yo' face! But he was gone.'"

Serena laughed as if at her own folly. "Wash' it good I didn't get no chance t' wash them tears, 'cause they foun' th' way t' Mist' Walker. So Mist' Walker an' Georgie is togethe' now, an' today they is out nuttin'!"

"Now," Serena reverted to the childlike, gay good-humor with which she had arrived. "Maybe yo' knows th' answer t' th' c'nundrum, whe'eat is home?"

"I guess home is where the heartening is."

"Yo' is at th' head o' th' class, honey," Serena judged joyously, and was immediately compelled by our next remark to change her opinion.

"It was splendid that Georgie found a home." Serena cocked her head questioning. "Him? But yo' see it was really Mist' Walker whut needed a home, needed th' heartenin'. That's howcome it waked that way."

Soft, musical chuckles admonished her audience. "Yo' mus' be mo' practical 'bout things," she said. D. A.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Turkestan, Teheran, Tabriz"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read with interest the intriguing editorial, "Stambul, Singapore, Samarkand!" which appeared on October 2 in The Christian Science Monitor. I also read the exceedingly interesting reply, "Armchair Journeymen," by H. W. M.; the Texas letter offering "Rio, Rial, Riga," and the letter from California suggesting "Scutari, Stromboli and Shalimar." I, too, have been "armchair journeymen." May I suggest the following?

Turkestan, Teheran, Tabriz.

These things have I garnered from the Harvest Fields of Bookland:

Turkestan—The throbbing beauty of camel bells in the silvered glamour of desert moonlight.

Teheran—The pale pink roses that blow in the garden of the Shah.

Tabriz—The Blue Mosque.

I do not know the author of the following exquisite wisp of poetry, but it is so lovely that I am copying it down:

Sweet to ride forth at evening from the wells,
When shadows pass gigantic on the sand
And softly through the silence beat the bells
Along the Golden Road to Samarkand.

The Golden Road! The dark shadows of a caravan patterning a moving design of jet on the desert sands! Camel bells ringing silver-clear in the argent witchery of Eastern moonlight!

Oh, Samarkand the Golden! Samarkand, does the fragrance of crushed violet-colored and jade-hued grapes haunt the Oriental loveliness of your streets, your market place, your bazars? FELICITAS CARMAN, Abington, Mass.

Mr. Galsworthy and Trader Horn

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Would you do me the courtesy of allowing me to correct a statement concerning the Horn books which appeared in the Monitor of August 28, now just arrived in South Africa?

In an article under a Vienna date line reporting the annual meeting of the P. E. N. (the literary international club started by Mr. Galsworthy) I read:

Mr. Galsworthy's association with the P. E. N. is another example of his judgment and spirit of helpfulness. One thinks at once of Eberhard Lewis smiling under the disappointment of the return of the "Trader Horn" MS. from the publishers. A kindly word of appreciation from Mr. Galsworthy changed that temporary failure into an immense success.

The facts are that when Mr. Galsworthy, so fortunately for the Horn books, turned up in South Africa on a visit, the first of the books "Trader Horn" had already been accepted six weeks before by Jonathan Cape in London. Mr. Cape, so he has told me, is very proud of the fact that he had accepted the book (on the advice of Edward Garnett, his reader) before we had the great good fortune to be befriended by Mr. Galsworthy.

It is true that, previous to its acceptance by Cape, the MS. had been refused by my first publishers; but not under circumstances that made me smart. On the contrary, I rejoiced to get away so easily from an unsuitable publisher to the one I most desired for the Horn books.

The circumstances were that after publishing three novels of mine, my first London publishers—a well-known and long-established firm, but with at that time rather unprogressive ideas of advertising, format, etc.—asked me for a fourth novel before signing the contract for number three. I replied that I did not intend to publish another novel with them, as I felt that my books were being trampled and hidden under their thundering herd of best sellers. I added, however, that in order to show my good will I would let them have the first option on a very peculiar book I was editing, which would be far more valuable to them than any novel of mine could ever be. But I also stated that I would only do this on condition that they agreed to every clause of a little special contract I was drawing up concerning the book's format and advertising. It needed, I said, that individual advertising which their books had never had, and very particular care in its printing and binding.

I then sent the MS. and letter off via my agent in London, instructing the agent that as soon as the book was returned, which I hoped it would be, after having done more than my duty in offering it, he must at once rush it off to Jonathan Cape's. As I had half anticipated, the MS.

was returned very quickly with the reader's comment that he did not consider it worth publication. It was sent at once to Cape's, who accepted it by cable within a month, it being then Christmas, 1926.

In the meantime I had been making strenuous efforts to get Mr. Chesterton to write a foreword. My idea was that, being a Roman Catholic himself, he might like to interest himself in helping a derelict fellow-churchman. Further, that being the sort of man who appreciates, in theory at least, a Bacchanalian sentiment, the joys of the open road, and so on, he would be the very man for the job. But I could not hit my target, although I believe that Mr. Chesterton's secretary did her level best to bring him to a mellow frame of mind.

When Mr. Galsworthy arrived in Cape Town in January, 1927, I still had had no reply. Hence I wrote and told him all about it and how disappointed I was not to interest Mr. Chesterton; I also sent him four chapters to read. And although he is not a Roman Catholic and certainly has not a Bacchanalian muse, he put his hand on the tiller in a most energetic and determined way. On February 15 he was in Johannesburg discussing the future of the book. He pointed out, examining contracts and cabling suggestions to Jonathan Cape as to the welfare of the book.

As your correspondent points out, Galsworthy is indeed the very essence of kindness and practical helpfulness. Hence his great interest in the P. E. N. Club, which keeps him in touch with many foreign writers who, but for him, might never meet their kind in friendly intercourse. Johannesburg, S. A. ETHELBERA LEWIS.

Rehabilitation of the Criminal

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The rehabilitation of the criminal affords more protection to society than his punishment. Yet millions upon millions of dollars are expended upon the punitive system, and practically nothing for the rehabilitation. Crime in the United States is a disgrace to the country.

In England crime is decreasing. Jails are being torn down. The United States crime is alarmingly on the increase, and immense sums of money are devoted to building new jails. There must be some reason other than the difference in the make-up of the population. Primarily the system of administering the laws is very different in the two countries. Give to America the common-sense way of dealing with crime that obtains in England, and America could also neglect the rehabilitation of the criminal as of no consequence save the humanity involved. England can afford to neglect this, but in the United States it is of vital importance.

Out of a certain mob of thieves of about 125, only about thirty are confined at any one time. About 80 per cent is free to plunder as it pleases. The United Kingdom stand for that? A hearty "No" is the answer. Every one of these 125 is eager and anxious to become industrialized under the system of the Marshall Stillman Movement. We know, for we have one of their leaders in our employ.

This mob can be cleaned up, and every other criminal mob of the large cities of the country can be industrialized if the problem is tackled right. We know, because we have been studying this problem from inside the dens of the underworld for the last fifteen years. These boys don't ask for charity. They ask for a chance. Let society give some of its investment money into the keeping of men of well-known ability and integrity, and employ these 100,000 criminals throughout the country who are now preying upon business and the people, and crime will be reduced to a small matter.

This is the common-sense way of tackling this question. There is material of high, potential mechanical value in the underworld that the commonwealth is throwing upon the scrap heap. Let's salvage this element and rid America of the stigma of crime.

Men are coming out of prison with absolutely nowhere to go. They get ten dollars and the caution not to spend it foolishly, and with a "God bless you" they are sent on their way. The poor fellows try to go straight. Not one of them on his first release but makes a firm resolve to return no more.

Give the criminal a chance to earn a decent living and to give of his services to his pals and the suffering poor of his neighborhood, and the problem of crime is solved. New York, N. Y. ALPHUS GERR, Founder of the Marshall Stillman Movement.